

Farewell! farewell! is often heard
From the lips of those who part;
'Tis a whispered tone—'tis a gentle word,
But it springs not from the heart.
It may serve for the lover's closing lay,
To be sung 'neath a summer's sky;
But give me the lips that say
The honest words—"Good bye!"

Adieu! adieu! may greet the ear,
In the guise of courtly speech;
But when we leave the kind and dear,
'Tis not what the soul would teach.
When we grasp the hands of those
We would have forever nigh,
The flame of friendship bursts and glows
In the warm, frank words—"Good bye!"

The mother sending forth her child
To meet with cares and strife,
Breathes thro' her tears her doubts and fears,
For the loved one's future life.
No cold "adieu," no "farewell" lives
Within her closing sigh;
But the deepest sob of anguish gives—
"God bless thee, boy! Good bye!"

Go; watch the pale and dying one,
When the glance has lost its beam—
When the brow is cold as the marble stone,
And the world a passing dream;
And the latest pressure of the hand,
The look of the closing eye,
Yield what the heart must understand,
A long—a last—"Good bye!"

MISCELLANEOUS.
THE FIRST PRAYER IN CONGRESS.

The subjoined extract of a characteristic letter from John Adams, describing a scene in the first Congress in Philadelphia, in September, 1774, shows very clearly on what Power the mighty men of old rested their cause. Mr. A. thus writes to a friend at that time:

"When the Congress met, Mr. Cushing made a motion that it should be opened with prayer. It was opposed by Mr. Jay, of New York, and Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, because we were so divided in religious sentiments, some Episcopalians, some Quakers, some Anabaptists, some Presbyterians, and some Congregationalists, that we could not join in the same act of worship. Mr. Samuel Adams arose and said: 'that he was no bigot, and could hear a prayer from any gentleman of piety and virtue who was at the same time a friend to his country. He was a stranger in Philadelphia, but had heard that Mr. Duche, (Duchay he pronounced it) deserved that character, and therefore he moved that Mr. Duche, an Episcopal clergyman, might be desired to read prayers to the Congress to-morrow morning.' The motion was seconded and passed in the affirmative. Mr. Randolph, our President, waited on Mr. Duche, and received for answer, that if his health would permit he certainly would. Accordingly next morning he appeared with his clerk, and in his pontificals, and read several prayers in the established form, and then read the collect for the seventh day of September, which was the thirty-fifth psalm. You must remember, this was the next morning after we had heard the rumor of the horrible cannonade of Boston. It seemed as if heaven had ordained that psalm to be read on that morning. 'After this, Mr. Duche, unexpectedly to every body, struck out into an extemporary prayer which filled the bosom of every man present. I must confess that I never heard a better prayer, or one so well pronounced. Episcopalian as he is, Dr. Cooper himself never prayed with such fervor, such ardor, such correctness and pathos, and in language so elegant and sublime, for America, for Congress, for the province of the Massachusetts Bay, especially the town of Boston. It has had an excellent effect upon every body here. I must beg you to read that psalm. If there is any faith in the stories Virgilian, or stories Homerian, or especially the stories Biblical, it would be thought providential.' The 35th Psalm was indeed appropriate to the times received and the exigencies of the times. It commences:

"Plead my cause, O Lord, with them that strive with me; fight against them that fight against me.
Take hold of shield and buckler and stand up for my help.
Draw out also the spear and stop the way against them that persecute me; say unto my soul, I am thy salvation."

What a subject for contemplation does the above picture present. The 44 members of the First Congress, in their Hall, all bent before the mercy seat and asking Him that their enemies "might be as chaff before the wind." Washington was kneeling there, says the Newark Advertiser, and Henry and Randolph, and Rutledge and Lee, and Jay, and by their side stood bowed in reverence, the Puritan patriots of New England, who at that moment had reason to believe that an armed soldiery was wasting their humble households. It was believed that Boston had been bombarded and destroyed. They prayed fervently for America, for the Congress, for the province of Massachusetts Bay, and especially for the town of Boston, and who can realize the emotions with which they turned imploringly to Heaven for divine interposition and aid? 'It was enough,' says Mr. Adams, 'to melt a heart of stone. I saw the tears gush into the eyes of the old, grave, pensive Quakers of Philadelphia.'

Train up your children to be virtuous and fearless. Moral courage is one of the surest safeguards of virtue.

Let Children Play.—We copy the following judicious remarks from one of a series of articles on Domestic Education, published in the Christian Watchman:—
"It is known to all that young animals of every description cover violent exertion. This is necessary for the proper development of their physical nature. We cannot infringe this law without inflicting injury. In the case of children, no manual labor can be a substitute for it. The violent action of the body brings into action muscles which are necessary to the uniform rigor of the system. Much of the exertion of children at play occasions deep breathing which fills every cavity of the lungs, and at the same time produces a healthy action of the lower viscera by the accompanying pressure. The clamorous outbreak of noisy hilarity which makes the whole neighborhood ring, is to be borne with, when we consider that it is sending a genial influence through every vein of our young friends who are soon to take our places in the more sober business of life. Parents who prohibit these exercises to their children, whether male or female, will entail upon them feeble maturity, if it may be so called, & premature old age. Too frequently the folly of parents in prohibiting their children such exercises, is the occasion of their coming to an early grave. If the food of children were simple, cooling and nutritive, and they were allowed proper exercise in the open air, there is nothing in the machinery of their bodies, and the provision which God has made for repairing every part, if injured, but what would promise a long and vigorous life, a calm old age, and an easy death."

Evaporation.—Perhaps no more striking illustration can be given of the extent of this process, which is constantly going on, and which is so essential to animal and vegetable life, by the dew and rains which it returns to the earth, than is furnished by the Mediterranean. The Nile, the Po, the Rhone, the Ebro, the Danube, the Nieper, and the Don, and many smaller rivers, empty themselves into the Mediterranean, or into the Seas connected with it, and constitute part of this great inland ocean. Yet, notwithstanding this great and regular influx of water, this sea not only does not increase in size, but a constant current sets in from the Atlantic through the Straits of Gibraltar, 'an evident proof,' says Dr. Thompson, in his outline of Heat and Electricity, 'that the natural evaporation from the surface of the Mediterranean is more than sufficient to dissipate all the water thrown into it from a vast tract of Europe and Africa.'

A correspondent of the Concordia (La) Intelligencer thus writes of the large oaks that adorn the Mississippi coast:—
"These trees, growing so isolated, the sun and wind always upon them, and removed so far from any other object, are immense in size, and so vigorous in appearance, as scarcely to seem the same tree with those we see in the dense forests, irregular and crooked, stunted by the shade, and constrained in altitude by the encroachments of parruvu pinee. One of these trees on the prairies of Opelousas, will shield thousands of cattle from the heats of the noonday sun."

Love and Parsimony.—A remarkable instance of the spirit of economy is given by a journal of the Bas-Rhin. A man went a short time ago to the mayor, at Schelestat, and gave instructions for the publication of a marriage between himself and a young person, whom he named. After the lapse of a fortnight, he went again to the mayor, and stated that he had changed his mind and selected another wife, and wished her name to be inserted instead of that which he had given. He was, however, informed that this could not be done without the production of fresh certificates, and the other necessary documents, involving additional fees to the amount of 6 francs. This took the would be Benedict all aback; and after debating whether this new expense could not be spared, and finding it indispensable, he coolly made up his mind to save it, and decided upon taking the first named girl for his spouse.—Galignani.

A Marriage Certificate.—An Irish soldier once waited upon his commanding officer with what he termed a very serious complaint. 'Another man,' he said, 'upbraided him that he was not married to his own wife, whom he accused of being no better than she should be, and called her many names besides, which he would be ashamed to mention to his honor.' 'Well, my good fellow,' answered the officer, 'have you any proof that you are legally married?' 'Faith, your honor, I have the best proof in the world.' Here the soldier took off his hat, and exhibited a cut skull, saying, 'Does your honor think I'd be after taking the same abuse from any body but a wife.'

A Quakeress, preaching at Nantucket, said, 'Every tub must stand on its own bottom.' A sailor jumped up and said, 'But, madam, suppose it has no bottom?' 'Then it's no tub,' returned she quickly, and went on with her sermon.—New Haven Herald.

Boisterous Preaching.—A celebrated divine, who was remarkable in the first period of his ministry for a loud and boisterous mode of preaching, suddenly changed his whole manner in the pulpit, and adopted a mild and dispassionate mode of delivery. One of his brethren observing inquired of him what had induced him to make the change. He answered, 'when I was young, I thought it was the thunder that killed the people; but when I grew wiser, I discovered that it was the lightning—so I determined to thunder less and lighten more in future.' It is a pity all preachers had not made the same discovery.

The Boston Mail has an amusing story of an Irishman who was left at home on Sunday last, by a family residing at Roxbury, while they went to Church, leaving instructions to put the teakettle on the fire at a certain time. This was done, but in addition, he placed such a large fire under the kettle, that the wood in the chimney took fire, and a huge smoke and roaring was the consequence, whereupon the man lost his wits, and in much tribulation rushed out of the house and into the Baptist Church, where he suddenly startled the congregation with the loud cry of 'Your house is on fire.' The confusion consequent upon this may be imagined—the congregation turned the windows into doors in their haste to get out, and thought nothing of a leap so that the ground was safely reached. The confusion and hubbub was increased in a manifold degree by the visits of the man to one or two other Churches, and a repetition of his alarming cry. The fire bells were rung, the fire companies hastened to the fire—the crowd followed, but by the time they had well gathered before the house, the chimney had ceased to belch forth flame and smoke, and they had nothing to do but to return home again with the consciousness of having been immensely excited for nothing at all.

Challenging a Jury.—An Irishman was recently up before the Criminal Court in New Orleans, on the charge of having in his possession forged notes, knowing them to be counterfeit. 'Do you know your rights?' said the Judge. 'Not so well as I know my wrongs,' said he; 'for we haven't been such intimate acquaintances of late.' 'Well, you have the right to challenge the twelve men who will be called up to try you,' said the Judge. 'Pon me sowl, thin,' said the prisoner, 'I'm not going to exercise—deuce a one—but that's a nice job you'd be after giving me this mornin', to challenge, and fight them, too—one down and another come on, I suppose—oh, no, I decline the privilege, Judge.' The jury acquiesced him, more for his drollery than for the clearness of his case, we believe.

Two Sharps.—An old man picked up a half dollar in the street. 'Old man, that's mine!' said a keen looking rascal, 'so hand it over.' 'Did yours have a hole in it?' asked the old man. 'Yes, it had,' said the other, smartly. 'Then it is not mine,' mildly replied the old man; 'these must learn to be a little sharper next time, my boy.'

It is stated in a western paper, that a well dressed man was lately found in the streets of Watumpka, Alabama. It was first supposed that he had been murdered. 'Who slew him?' asked an inquiring philanthropist. 'Don't know,' responded a waggish bystander, but he has evidently been blessed.'

A Second Samson.—Monsieur Guillot, who is attached to the Circus of Nichols & Co, now performing in this city, exhibits the most astonishing feats of strength ever witnessed since Samson walked off with the gates of Gaza on his shoulders. He dances with a cannon weighing 400 lbs. on his shoulders and suffers it to be discharged; outdraws two horses; breaks a thirty strand rope as easily as Samson of old snapped the cords with which the Philistines had bound him; raises six 56 lb. weights by his hair, bends an iron crow bar by striking it a gainst his naked arm, and permits a cannon, weighing nine hundred pounds, to be placed upon his breast and discharged! He is capable of sustaining and carrying two thousand six hundred pounds weight. He is a native of France, and weighs only 180 lbs.—Detroit Daily Advertiser.

A Long Game.—It is stated that a game of chess has just been concluded in Cincinnati, which was commenced on the 24 day of January last. The players have been engaged every day, with the exception of Sundays, from 8 in the morning until 10 in the evening, deducting three hours at dinner and one at supper. The time actually occupied in playing the game was one thousand three hundred and eighty hours.

Madame Montgolfier, the widow of the celebrated savant who was the inventor of the first air balloon called 'Montgolfier,' is still living, and has just entered her 110th year.

Immortality.—Man, at the age of twenty, retains not a particle of the matter in which his mind was invested when he was born. Nevertheless, at the age of eighty years, he is conscious of being the same individual he was as far back as his memory can go; that is to say, to the period when he was four or five years old. Whatever it be, therefore, in which this consciousness of identity resides, it cannot consist of a material substance, since it had been repeatedly changed, and the source of identity had been destroyed. It is, consequently, an ethereal spirit, and as it remains the same throughout all the alterations that take place in the body, it is not dependent on the body for its existence, and is calculated to survive the ever changing frame by which it is encircled.

An Insuperable Rogue.—One day last week one of the convicts in the State prison at Auburn managed to change his dress for a suit of citizen's clothing; and, after taking a turn or two through the yard, walked up to the door, with all the sangfroid imaginable, and signified to the turnkey, by a smile and a nod of the head, as visitors usually do, that he had taken a sufficient view of the premises and wished to be off. The door was accordingly thrown open, and, tipping his beaver very gracefully to the turnkey, with the remark that 'the intended visiting the prison to-morrow in company with some ladies,' the convict deliberately marched up the street, and has not been heard of since.—Rochester Advertiser.

Saratoga.—Among the arrivals at the Union Hall, the other day, was the Hon John Quincy Adams. His step is firm and quick, his eye keen and piercing, and his whole appearance venerable and interesting. Age, however, has laid his hand upon him; but the old patriarch shows how well a frugal and temperate life has enabled him to resist its demands. A little incident occurred as the 'old man eloquent' was passing through the hall to the tea table. Several gentlemen had stationed themselves in the hall to get a view at the man so renowned in the history of the country; when he made his appearance the remark was made, that in stopping at the Union, he showed himself consistent, for he had 'advocated the Union from his childhood up.'—N. Y. Herald.

A Brave Boy.—A little son of Mr. Prestwich, of Providence, fell into the canal last Thursday afternoon, and while its distracted mother was pleading in vain to some men to attempt its rescue, a lad, under twelve years of age, sprang from a considerable height into the water, with his clothes on, and succeeded in drawing the child to the shore senseless, but not entirely dead.

Onions do not certainly add to the sweetness of a lady's breath, though in fact they really do add to the fragrance of flowers. Let our lady readers plant a large onion near a bush, so as to touch its roots, and our word for it, it will wonderfully increase the odor of flowers.—The water distilled from these roses will be far superior to any other.—This is strange but true.

A Fight but no Fight.—The Madison (La.) Banner narrates an amusing incident attending one of Hon. Joseph L. White's political speeches at New Albany. He had been severely abused by a Locofoco editor there and announced that in the evening he would reply to his assaults. The Banner gives the sequel thus:—
Upon this the editor sprang upon the stand, still occupied by Mr. White, and announced, that if an opportunity should be afforded him, he would 'skin a coon' that night, for he had the documents to do it with. The editor said they were records from the Jefferson Circuit Court, bearing the proper seal, convicting him (Mr. White) of perjury in several cases. Mr. White promptly told him he was a liar. The editor ran one of his hands into his coat pocket. White had been told during the day that this man was armed, and that he had better be prepared. As the editor passed his hand almost convulsively into his pocket, Mr. White, with much apparent coolness, drew a pistol from his own and presented the muzzle towards him. In his trepidation the editor had permitted Mr. White to get the start of him in being ready for the onset.—White stood with the pistol presented, ready to discharge on the editor's showing fight or exposing a weapon. The editor, however, no sooner saw the pistol presented, than he thought the muzzle to be the mouth of the infernal regions, wide as the crater of a burning mountain; so, considering discretion the better part of valor, and finding his feet more disposed to assist him than his hands—sloped from the stand into the crowd and saved his hide, Mr. White gave up his pistol into the hands of a friend, and left the place for supper.

The statement of the great good fortune of a poor Irishman in Boston is lately finding himself heir to an immense estate, turns out to be all barm. It has been the theme of considerable newspaper speculation for some time, but the Boston Daily Advertiser upsets it all.—There was simply a single difficulty in the affair—the paper which proved poor Pat the possessor of all this wealth were forgerics.

Cowards are like sorry horses; they have just incline enough to be mischievous.

From the Baltimore American.
Africa—Colonial Settlements.—By a recent treaty concluded between Governor Roberts, of Monrovia, and several of the neighboring Kings of the Gola country, free access is opened for trade and travel to the regions near the Niger. The colonial influence is, by the same arrangement, extended far into the interior, and the Governor of Liberia is recognized as umpire and arbitrator in disputes in which the native kings, parties to the compact, may be engaged. Another important article in the agreement is that the slave trade shall be forever banished. The penalty for selling a slave is to be fixed by the Colonial authorities, the person charged with such offence being secured the right of trial by jury. It may be observed, by the way, that the introduction of this old Anglo Saxon usage among the natives of Africa—an inseparable concomitant of English and American freedom—has been brought about by a most remarkable course of events. And perhaps it may come to pass that greater marvels will be wrought in due time in connection with the same causes that have resulted in this phenomenon.

This treaty with the kings of the Gola country is not the first which the Colony of Monrovia has established with the natives. Similar agreements exist with about thirty chiefs or kings, and some of the treaties are nearly twenty years old.

On the occasion of the treaty with the Golas, Governor Roberts, with a few attendants, visited the Gola country, and went a hundred miles or more up the St. Paul's river. They were received by the head chiefs with much ceremony and hospitality. Of the country thus explored Gov. Roberts says—I have travelled considerably in the United States, but have never seen any where a more beautiful country than the one we passed through. It is well timbered and watered; and the soil, I venture to assert, equal to any in the world.

It appears that the Prince de Joinville visited Monrovia in January last previous to sailing for Brazil, where he went to take unto himself a spouse. The following notice of his visit is taken from the despatches received from the Colony:—
"On the 15th January we had a visit from Prince de Joinville. He spent most of the day at the Government house. We took a walk through town; visited the schools, &c. &c. I found him very communicative; talked of the encroachment by the English; inquired about the extent of our territory; thought it reasonable that we should have jurisdiction over all the territory between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas; was quite surprised to see so many people dressed in European style and looking so well—better, he said, than in any of the colonies he had visited to windward; seemed to be much pleased with the general condition of things in the colony, and thought that the Colonization Society had succeeded to admiration, but could not understand why the United States Government would not take the colony under its patronage; thought commercial interests, if nothing else, would induce them to do something for the colony. On leaving, he expressed himself warmly in favor of the colony; regretted very much that salutes could not be exchanged. Being Sunday, we could not consent to answer the salutes proposed by him. Said he should remember his visit to the colony with a great deal of pleasure."

The question will probably come up at some time or other in Congress, how far the Government of the United States intends to recognize these colonies on the coast of Africa, which have grown up through American benevolence and means, and which are now peopled by free colored persons who have emigrated from our shores. It is not in accordance with the general principles of our policy to maintain a colonial system; nor has the Government had any thing to do directly with the establishment of the Afro-American colonies. Indirectly its countenance has been given to the enterprise.

It would be worthy of inquiry to know whether, without a formal recognition of these Colonies as dependencies of the United States, our Government ought not to take them so far under its protection as to guarantee to them their independence against any foreign power.—The relations already existing between Liberia and the Colonization Boards in this country are of the most intimate kind; and it is altogether natural that such relations should exist. The colonists are bound by a thousand associations to the country from which they went, and in which their friends and relatives dwell; they are deeply sensible, too, of the kindness which has given them a home where they can be free and happy. Our own Colony is called 'Maryland in Liberia,' and to that name they cling with affectionate interest.

The advantages of trade which may be secured to this country by the gradual extension of our Colonies along the African coast will be great and valuable beyond a doubt. Those settlements already form the best and most permanent opening to the continent—an immense region of which so little is known. It will be through these, doubtless, that future explorations will be successfully made.

These considerations have not escaped the notice of the British Government. The continent of Africa is watched by England with a restless vigilance; it is regarded as a great prize yet unappropriated. Yet her efforts to gain access to the interior have signally failed. Her Niger expedition turned out disastrously. Sierra Leone, which she has held a long time, is not an available position. Cape Palmas or Monrovia would suit her purposes much better; and in possessing those places she would have for her use a population adapted by color and constitution to the country and the climate, and endowed also with many elements of American enterprise and energy.—These places, if once in her hands, would become the footholds of British power in Africa, and the points whence British influence and trade would work their way into the interior of the continent. It has not been long since we had intimations of a British claim upon the Liberian territory. We have reason to believe, moreover, that the question has been put by the Colonial Secretary of Great Britain to the Government of the United States, to what extent the Liberian Colonies were regarded as American dependencies. The answer to this question we have not heard; perhaps no answer has been given. It is of importance, great importance, to some of the most weighty concerns of our country, that a definite understanding should be had on this subject, and that such a position should be taken by the Republic as would bar any encroachment from foreign powers in matters which should be under our own control.

Florida—Its Armed Occupation, &c.—The Jacksonville correspondent of the Savannah Republican, says, that since the passage of the 'Armed Occupation Law' it is estimated that 500 persons, including families, (not slaves) have availed themselves of its benefits, by settling on the coast from St. Augustine to Cape Florida;—a very respectable number, taking into consideration the short period since an impulse has been given to Florida emigration, say from the beginning of last February or thereabouts.—Several gentlemen have lately returned from Fort King, whither they had gone for emigration; they say every thing is delightful, but there is no water, having to dig some 60 or 70 feet for it, and then hardly drinkable.

Mr. Tyler in Vermont.—The State of Vermont has the honor of saying that it never succumbed to or supported Locofocoism. It has been uniformly Whig, and at the last Presidential election disputed with Kentucky for the title of the 'Whig Banner State,' and lost it only by a few votes. It is the political star that never sets, but sends a bright light throughout the land. If there be any State in the Union whose good opinion is to be prized, and whose censure feared, more than any other, it is the Green Mountain State of Vermont. Mr. Tyler may affect not to think so when he reads the following resolution, which was adopted by the Great Whig Convention, held at Rutland, on the 28th ult, but he cannot but feel that the resolution speaks the words of truth:

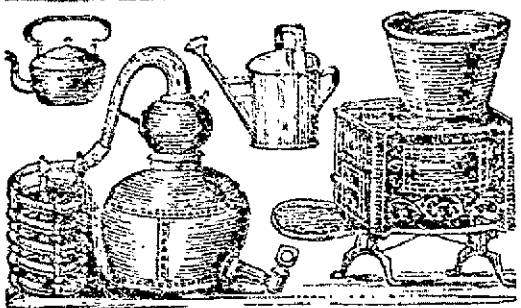
Resolved, That the administration of John Tyler, by reason of the entirely unexampled perfidy of its head, has become a by word and reproach; and that upon him has fallen the punishment which invariably follows the baseness of ingratitude and treachery, in the undisguised contempt of all good men.

Planetary.—The three planets Jupiter, Saturn, and Mars, may now be seen of an evening. Jupiter, at present travelling the constellation Capricornus, rises at about half past 9 o'clock, and shows remarkably large and brilliant; Saturn some thirty-five or forty degrees above the horizon, in a south-easterly direction, in the constellation Sagittarius, may be easily designated by his mild, pale and steady light; Mars, in a southerly direction, near the brilliant star Antares, in the constellation Scorpio, is nearer the earth than he has been for many years past, or may be for many years to come, and shines with unwonted splendor.—During the clear and beautiful nights we have had of late, many an eye has turned upwards in admiration, at the fiery red wanderer.—Forum.

The authorities of Troy, New York, have, by proclamation, warned their citizens against the use of the water in the city hydrants, as the fountain head has been pronounced by physicians highly poisonous, from the number of dead locusts falling into it.

A Smile.—Who can tell the value of a smile? It costs the giver nothing, but it is beyond price to the erring and repenting—the sad and cheerless—the lost and forsaken. It disarms malice—subdues temper—turns hatred to love—revenges to kindness, and paves the darkened path with gems of sun light. A smile on the brow betrays a kind heart—a dutiful son, and a happy husband. It adds a charm to beauty—decorates the face of the reformed, and makes lovely woman resemble the angels of paradise. Who will refuse to smile?

The Latest.—A gentleman rode up to a public house in the country, and asked, 'Who is the master of this house?' 'I am sir,' replied the landlord, 'my wife has been dead about three weeks.'



NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has again commenced the manufacture of

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware,

in all its various branches, in Chambersburg street, next door to the Post Office, and nearly opposite the Drug Store of Samuel H. Buehler—where he will at all times keep on hand a large assortment of **TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,** at prices to suit the times.

STOVE PIPE, of all sizes, will always be kept on hand, or made to order. The subscriber will also attend to making and putting up **HOUSE SPOUTING,** at the shortest notice, and upon reasonable terms.

GEORGE E. BUEHLER,
Gettysburg, April 17. 31
N. B. The highest price given for Old Copper, Pewter, and Lead, in exchange for Ware. G. E. B.

WAMPLER'S
Copper, Tin, and Sheet-Iron
ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old established stand of **WAMPLER'S**, in South Baltimore street, Gettysburg, and where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Constantly on hand, every variety of **COPPER, TIN, and SHEET IRON WARE,** made of the best material and in a workmanlike manner.

SPOUTING.

The season for Spouting having arrived, he would call the attention of Farmers and others to the fact, that Summer and Fall being the only time that the work can be done, and that he has prepared himself in having a great deal of Spouting on hand, which he will be enabled to put up at the shortest notice, and at prices to suit the present hard times.

Repairing of House Spouting, Tin Ware, Copper Ware, &c. done at the shortest notice.

The highest price given in Cash for Old Copper, Lead, Pewter and Brass.

The Orders of Country Merchants and others at a distance will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch.

Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work.

GEORGE WAMPLER,
June 12. 31

Head Quarters, No. 1.

NEW & CHEAP
Grocery, Flour and
CONFECTIONARY
ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened an establishment of the above description, at the old stand, lately occupied by R. G. McCreary, and long known as "Smith's Corner," where he has just received a

Lot of Fresh Groceries,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Rio and Java Coffee,
Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas, fresh and good,
Chocolate and Spices, of all kinds,
Honey, New Orleans, Sugar House and Syrup Molasses.

A lot of prime No. 1 Herring.

Prime Family Flour, Meal, Bran & Ship Stuffs.

He will also make and keep constantly on hand, a

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CONFECTIONARY,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

to which the attention of country Merchants is invited.

Fruits, Refreshments, &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for CASH, or exchanged for Country Produce. By strict attention to business and a readiness to please and accommodate, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

W. GILLESPIE,
May 29. 31

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S
Liquid Opodeldoc.

IN all those diseases for which the common Opodeldoc is usually applied, this is recommended as an incomparably superior preparation. Its fluid form renders it a convenient application to many parts of the body where the solid Opodeldoc could not be used with the same facility. It is also much more penetrating, and its action more immediate.

For sale by S. H. BUEHLER.

PNEUMONIC

Or Cough Balsam.

This preparation has proved itself to be of very great efficacy in the cure of obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, spitting of Blood, and other Pneumonic affections; and the proprietors feel warranted in recommending it as a safe and useful medicine, and are prepared to show certificates, of indisputable authority, in testimony of its value.

Prepared by B. A. Fahnestock & Co. Pittsburg, and for sale by S. H. BUEHLER.

June 5.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Treasurer of the Common Schools, for the Borough of Gettysburg, for School year 1843, which commenced June 1st, 1842.

DR.	
To outstanding Tax in hands of John Slenz, for School year 1840,	\$137 49
Do. in hands of Jacob Heck, for School year 1841.	509 02
Do. in hands of Daniel Culp, for School year 1842.	495 31
To Tax assessed, in hands of John Jenkins for School year 1843,	1506 43
State appropriation for School year 1843,	390 00
Interest received on Duplicate for 1841,	27 50
	\$3 065 75

CR.

By balance due Treasurer June 1, 1842,	2 95
Cash paid Wm. Clark, for Teaching,	480 00
John P. Blain, for Teaching,	260 00
Wm. Withrow, do.	36 00
Miss M. Seannin, do.	216 00
Miss A. McCordy, do.	144 00
Mrs. E. Keesh, do.	162 00
Mrs. M. Withrow, do.	128 00
M. C. Clarkson, for Rent,	60 00
Female Seminary for Rent per R. G. Harper, do.	60 00
Samuel H. Buehler, do.	30 00
Geo. W. McClellan, do.	30 00
Mrs. E. Keesh, do.	8 00
Fuel for Schools,	170 00
G. W. Bowen, for printing,	5 00
R. G. Harper, do.	5 25
C. W. Hoffman, for 1 Stove,	15 00
Miscellaneous articles,	75 80
Releases on Duplicate for 1841,	40 98
Per centage for collecting do.	78 24
Releases on Duplicate for 1842,	36 62
Per centage for collecting do.	78 93
Releases on Duplicate for 1843,	33 58
Collector's fees do.	73 64
Outstanding Tax in hands of John Slenz for 1840,	137 49
Do. do. Daniel Culp for 1842,	19 44
Do. do. John Jenkins for 1843,	163 21
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	514 72
	\$3,065 75

WE certify that the above account of R. G. McCreary, Esq. Treasurer, has been examined and found correct.

D. M. SMYSER, Pres't.

Attest—J. M. STEVENSON, Sec'y.

July 10. 31

CHEAPSIDE.

N. E. Corner of the Diamond.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and the vicinity, that he has just arrived from the city, and has opened at his store, **McClellan's Corner**, opposite Stevenson's Cash Store, a great assortment of CONFECTIONARY, Fruits, Cakes and Toys, all of which he is disposed to sell very low FOR CASH.

Among his assortment he will enumerate the following:

FRUITS.

Oranges, Almonds, Lemons, Filberts, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Palm Nuts, Ground Nuts, Cocoa Nuts,

CANDIES.

Lemon, Hoorhound, Rock, Mint, Liquorice, Kisses, &c.

CAKES.

Pound, Ginger, Sponge, Sugar, Fruit, Tea, &c.

REFRESHMENTS.

Ice Cream, Beer, Methuein, Lemonade

He would also inform the Ladies that he can supply them with delicious Soaps, Perfumery, Oils and every thing calculated to dress off a complete Toilet. Toys of every description.

Being desirous of accommodating all who may give him a call, he respectfully asks a share of the public patronage.

J. G. WEAVER

May 15. 31
Country dealers will find it an advantage to give him a call, as he is prepared to sell as low as can be bought in the city.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S
Anti-Bilious Pills.

These Cathartic compound combines smallness of bulk with efficiency, and comparative mildness of purgative action, and having a peculiar tendency to the biliary organs, is extremely valuable in this country, in which bilious fevers and other complaints attended with congestion of the liver so much abound. They have now been in use 16 years, and experience has proved them to be a valuable and efficient remedy, in all complaints in which a cathartic is indicated.

They are especially adapted for a family Cathartic, and for this purpose are not surpassed by any other pill in use. Price 25 cents for a box containing 30 Pills.

For Sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

June 5.

GENUINE, ORIGINAL

Nerve and Bone Liniment.

THE use of this penetrating fluid has been attended with unparalleled success in all the disorders of Horses, which require an external application, such as corks, chafes or galls, cuts, sprains, film in the eye, scratches, cracked heels, strains of the shoulders, stifles, hough, knee, whirling, &c. &c. The Nerve and Bone Liniment was at first only intended for the Disorders of Horses; its superior efficacy in the cure of their disorders has occasioned its use for some of the "ill humanity is heir to," such as burns, scalds, weakness or stiffness of the joints, swelling of the Glands of the Throat, Inflammatory rheumatism, &c.

For sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

June 5.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. D. DUNKER, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District;—and GEORGE SMYER, & JAMES M'DIVITT, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 28th day of August next—

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examina-tions, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf pertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

FRANCIS BREEM, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
July 3, 1842. } 1c

IMPROVEMENT IN

WATER WHEELS.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the owners of Mills and other Machinery, that he has made an important improvement in the construction of Water wheels, which will be found far superior to any Water wheels now in use—for the following reasons:

1st. They will do the same work with one-third less water than any undershot or reaction wheel. 2d. They are much more simple and less expensive to build. 3d. They are much more durable, being cast-iron wheels. And, 4th, they are never obstructed by ice, nor impeded by back water. I speak with confidence concerning these Wheels. I have two of them in operation in my Mill, which have run about fifteen months, and during which time they have performed admirably well, and fully sustain the recommendation here given them. These wheels run horizontally under water, and will answer to any fall from 3 feet to 15 feet; and will answer for Saw mills, or any other machinery requiring water power, and can be applied to gears or straps. I prefer the latter. I have three pair of stones in my Mill, all running by straps—I have not a cog-wheel in the Mill. We find the straps to answer well, if properly constructed; they are infinitely cheaper, and they render the whole plan so very simple, that in fact there seems to be nothing to wear out or rot. The mill-wright work to one of these wheels, and all necessary gearing to run one pair of stones, can be made, and the cast wheel furnished and put up, for about fifty or fifty-five dollars, boarding found, and which in fact will answer to run two pair of stones alternately. Think of this, all that are concerned. A cast water-wheel that may last for ages, and all the gearing necessary, for about \$50! The cast water-wheels used in the Western country cost \$100 at the furnace, and are not half so good an article. All water wheels that are put up under my direction, will be warranted to perform as I say; if they do not, I will have them taken out and make no charge for the work. I have now had a fair trial of them through all seasons, and am fully satisfied that the wheels will answer in every particular.

Having obtained a Patent Right for the above improvement, I am now prepared to sell the right and privilege of using this plan of Water-wheels to all who may be disposed to buy it.

I am desirous of appointing Agents in different sections of the country, to build wheels on the above plan, and to sell the right of using them. All letters addressed to me in Adams county, Penn., Heidelberg Post-office, post paid, will be punctually attended to.

SAMUEL DIEHL.

March 13. 6m

Cough Lozenges.

THESE Lozenges are a judicious combination of our most valuable expectorant, diaphoretic, demulcent, and anodyne remedies, which have long been in daily use, by our best physicians, in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. but which have generally been given in the form of powders, syrups or tinctures.

They are not offered to the public as a new discovery, but as an old and well established remedy in a more convenient and pleasant form. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by B. A. Fahnestock & Co. Pittsburg, and for sale by

S. H. BUEHLER.

June 5.

Assignees' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Assignees of JOHN FICKEL, of Lanthorn township, Adams county, by deed of voluntary assignment in trust for creditors—hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said John Fickel, to make payment to them without delay; and all persons having claims against their Assignor, to make them known to them at their residence in Lanthorn township.

JACOB TRUMP.

JOHN HAROLD, } Ass's
May 29. 61

Protection against Loss

BY FIRE.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY MUTUAL PROTECTION COMPANY, being incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the present session, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following board of Managers, viz: Thomas C. Miller, C. P. Cummins, John Moore, David W. McCullough, James Weakly, George Martin, William Moore, Samuel Galbraith, James Greason, Thomas Paxton, William Barr, Joseph Culver and A. G. Miller, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland Valley to the cheapness of their rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$50 on the \$1000, for which he will have to pay \$2.50 for five years, and \$1.50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share.—These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

Insurance is effected in the following manner: A person applying for insurance for property of the cheapest class of risk for \$1000 will be charged 5 per centum for five years, a note amounting to \$50 must be given by him, on which he will be required to pay 5 per cent. \$2.50, and \$1.50 for surveying and policy, and will have no more required of him unless losses occur and the funds on hands are not sufficient to meet them.

Agents will be appointed as soon as possible in different places to attend to insurances, and any persons wishing immediately to apply can do so by signifying their wish to the officers of the company.

CHAS. P. CUMMINS, Pres.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

July 10, 1843. 1v

DR. MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills & Phoenix Bitters.

VERY few have acknowledged as the best of all the numerous medicines that are offered to the public. Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters are daily and hourly sustaining the sound reputation which they have honestly and unostentatiously acquired. No person ever yet took them, even for a short period, without being so perfectly satisfied with their effects upon himself, as to recommend them to others.

The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous, and bilious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheums, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid.

The retail price of the Life Pills is 25 cents per box, or in larger boxes at 50 cents and \$1. The Phoenix Bitters are sold in bottles at \$1 and \$2 each.

The above valuable medicines are for sale at the Drug store of S. H. BUEHLER, in this place.

Cure for Worms.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE has been in use over 15 years, and is now considered the ONLY safe and efficient remedy for expelling worms from the system. In this city its success has been astonishing; scarcely an instance in which there has been a failure, SEVEN when worms was the cause. I can refer to a gentleman of the highest respectability, who had expended one hundred and fifty dollars in medical fees for a daughter, without any apparent benefit. He was induced to use this medicine, and he tells me he was actually alarmed at the quantity of worms voided; after using two bottles, she was enabled to go to school, and is now enjoying good health.

Be cautious of a spurious Vermifuge, put up the same style as Fahnestock's, which is attempted to be sold as his. Price 25 cents.

C. G. RHISTOL, Buffalo.

From the Pastor of the German Lutheran Church in Buffalo, and others:

BUFFALO, Jan. 16, 1843.

We certify that we have used Fahnestock's Vermifuge in our families, and in every instance it has had the effect of bringing away worms. We consider it a very valuable preparation, and recommend it with every confidence to our friends.

FRANCIS H. GUENTHER, Pastor of the German Lutheran Church.

J. DINGENS, 332 Main Street.

J. WATERMAN.

Numerous certificates of the efficacy of the Vermifuge from all parts of the country can be seen and the genuine article procured at the Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

June 5.

The Pamphlet Laws

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for distribution.

J. B. DANNER, Proth'y
Prothronary's Office, }
July 3, 1842. } 31

CAKELEY'S

Compound Depurative Syrup.

FOR the cure of obstinate eruptions of the skin, pimples or pustules on the face, bites which arise from an impure habit of body, scaly eruptions, pains in the bones, chronic rheumatism, tetter, scrofula or king's evil, white swellings, syphilitic symptoms, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the judicious use of Mercury, &c.

N. B. This medicine has frequently been found highly beneficial in chronic coughs, or colds of long standing.

Certificates from respectable individuals, may be seen at any of the Stores where the medicine may be had, of which the following are part:

READING, Berks county.

This certifies that my wife, Mrs. Deem, had for nearly eleven years suffered from a scrofulous eruption resembling tetter, which ate deep holes in her face, neck and arms, the constant discharge of which destroyed her health, and frequently confined her for different periods to her bed, during which time her sufferings were very great. The best medical attendance was obtained, and all the known remedies were tried with but an alleviation of her complaint, which always returned with increased malignity. Having lost all hopes of recovery, she had almost determined to give up the use of any other medicine; she was, however, by persuasion, induced to try Oakeley's Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla, the use of five bottles of which has removed the disease, and restored her to perfect health.

THOMAS DEEM,

opposite the depot, Reading, Pa.

I have attended Mr. Thomas Deem's family for the last few years, during which time I occasionally prescribed for Mrs. Deem for the affliction alluded to in the above certificate, with but temporary relief. I have every reason to believe her restoration to health is entirely owing to the use of Mr. Oakeley's Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

SOLOMON G. BIRCH, M. D.

Reading, Berks county.

This certifies that my little son, about eight years old, had suffered for a long time from extensive sores on the right knee and leg, supposed to have been white swelling, which I found impossible to heal, even by the aid of the most respectable medical advice, until I was recommended to use Mr. George W. Oakeley's Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, eight bottles of which not only healed the sores, but perfectly restored the child's health, which had suffered much in consequence of this affliction.

CATHARINE RINGEMAN,

7th, above Penn street, Reading.

The above case was presented to me both before and after the use of Mr. Oakeley's Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in believing that it was the agent of his restoration.

J. P. HEISTER, M. D.

Reading, September 12.

READING, Berks county.

This is to certify, that I was for a long time afflicted with rheumatic pains or rheumatism, so that I had lost the use of my arms entirely, and could walk with difficulty, being frequently confined to my bed, where I could only lie on my back. The flesh had left my arms and shoulders, so that they were little better than skin and bone; and my sufferings were great indeed. A neighbor having received much benefit from the use of Oakeley's Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla, recommended it to me. I used seven bottles. The flesh has returned to my arms and shoulders, I have recovered the use of my limbs, and owe my restoration to health entirely to Mr. Oakeley's Depurative Syrup.

NATHAN GABL

Bern township, Berks county, Pa.

READING, Berks county.

We, the undersigned, having frequently used Mr. Oakeley's Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla in the course of our practice, with decided beneficial results, cheerfully recommend it to the faculty as a superior preparation.

H. H. MUHLBURG, M. D.

SOLOMON G. BIRCH, M. D.

JOHN B. OTTO, M. D.

READING, Berks county.

This certifies, that my son was afflicted for better than one year, with breaking out of sores in different parts of the body, for which I tried various remedies recommended by skillful physicians, without the child receiving relief. My physicians then recommended Mr. Oakeley's Syrup, and two bottles effected a perfect cure, so that the child is now healthy and strong.

DANIEL H. BOAS.

BERKS COUNTY, SS.

I, Benjamin Tyson, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for Berks county, do hereby certify, that I am well acquainted with the above persons whose names are attached to the foregoing certificates of cures performed by Oakeley's Depurative Syrup, all citizens of Reading, Berks county, Pa. and that full faith and credit may be given to their recommendations there in given.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said Court, at Reading, the first day of August.

BENJAMIN TYSON, Pro



GETTYSBURG, Pa. July 21, 1843.

Back again!

It gives us pleasure to state, that Col. Leakes, who was lately removed from the office of Post-master at Abbotstown, in this county, has been reinstated by the Postmaster General. It appears that his removal was effected through misrepresentations, and (we have heard) by the aid of forged names to a petition forwarded. If this be the case, the inquiry should be ferreted out.

The Vice Presidency.

The unfortunate position in which the Whig party of the U. States has been placed, by the accession of JOHN TYLER to the Presidency, has turned public attention particularly to the character of the person who should be selected for the Vice Presidency; and, in consequence, the names of several distinguished individuals have been mentioned, as possessing such qualifications and sound political principles, as would save us from a return of evils so disastrous as the death of the lamented Harrison occasioned. It appears now to be reduced to a certainty, that HENRY CLAY will be, by acclamation, the candidate for the Presidency. This, therefore, being the fact, a selection for the Vice Presidency should, of course, be made from a State north of Mason and Dixon's line. The Hon. Mr. BARRICK, of Georgia, has been nominated; but, under the circumstances of the case, we presume, his claims, though of sterling character, will not be urged. Mr. CLAYTON, of Delaware, also nominated, has declined the honor. Mr. SCREAGAN, of our own State, is also before the public, although not officially announced. He is an excellent man, sound in political faith, and whose talents would do honor to the station. No one will receive our support more cheerfully, should his nomination be deemed advisable by the Whig National Convention; and we feel assured, that none more honest could be selected.

These remarks have been called forth by the following communication, from a highly respectable source, naming the Hon. AMORY LAWRENCE, of Massachusetts, as a candidate for the support of the Whigs. We respond cheerfully to the suggestion, as he is known to be of sound principles, and of high reputation. And while we are "in the vein," we would respectfully place before the Whig party of the Union, the name of the Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, late Senator from New Jersey. He would do honor to the station, and carry an influence which merit always ensures. We ask for the suggestion a respectful consideration.

For the Adams Sentinel

Mr. Editor: Who is to be the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1844? is a question, in regard to which there is but little unanimity of sentiment. Most, if not all, of the distinguished gentlemen thus far named for that important office, though highly gifted and patriotic, are, nevertheless, obnoxious to some sectional or other prejudice, which would probably prove detrimental to the Whig cause in the approaching Presidential contest. This should be avoided by the selection of a man who would encounter the fewest of such injurious prejudices. I have therefore ventured to ask leave to present, through the columns of your paper, the name of AMORY LAWRENCE, of Massachusetts, in connection with the office of Vice President of the United States.

I am not unaware that another eminently distinguished gentleman of that State has already been named for the Vice Presidency. But without intending to derogate in the slightest degree from the great and well-merited esteem in which he is held in his own section of the country, I am compelled to say that he would encounter strong opposition in other parts of the Union, on account of the course which his official sense of right led him to pursue in certain cases. The name of AMORY LAWRENCE would excite no such opposition; while his capacity, worth, and devotion to American principles, are undoubted, even by his political enemies. There is combined in him the rarest worth, with the highest and best elements of popularity. By his own industry, directed by a powerful understanding, he has attained, without reproach and without an enemy, to the distinguished position which he occupies amongst his countrymen; and, notwithstanding his elevation, he is the same plain, frank republican in manners, in thought, in word, and in deed, which he was when struggling with the difficulties which beset poor young men in the outset of life. Such is AMORY LAWRENCE. Allow me to add his name to the list of those standing in connection with the office of Vice President of the United States.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on Monday night last, in 12 days from Liverpool. There is nothing of much interest by her. O'Connell is still traversing Ireland, and making inflammatory speeches. At some of the meetings held, the numbers assembled were estimated at 6 or 700,000.

It is said that the celebrated Count D'Orsay and the Countess of Blessington came passengers in the Caledonia, under feigned names.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on our Minister, Mr. Everett, by the University of Oxford, England; and on the occasion there was considerable public opposition made, on the ground that he had been a Unitarian minister, and he was treated with marked insult by a portion of the undergraduates.

The Rev. John Tonn, of Pittsfield, Mass., will deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Societies of Pennsylvania College, in the afternoon preceding Commencement; and the Rev. JAMES R. KINGS, A. M., the Address before the Alumni Association, on the evening of same day.

Melancholy Accident.

A colored boy of this town, named Levi Keener, aged 12 or 13 years, was drowned in Rock Creek on Friday last, while bathing. He had gone into water beyond his depth, and his companions were unable to save him, although attempts were made by them by throwing a rope. Vigorous exertions were made by several physicians, who were in a short time in attendance, to resuscitate him; but they were ineffectual. The coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts—"accidental drowning."

Mr. Wise is to make a balloon ascension at Winchester, Va. on the 1st of August. He goes up at Lancaster on the 5th, and offers a passage in his car for \$100.

Mr. Preffit, our Minister to Brazil, is to sail in a few days for Rio Janeiro, in the ship Levant, from Norfolk.

The Hagerstown papers say that the crop of that county is an average one, and the quality superior.

John H. Ewing, Esq., has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of Washington county.

The Yellow Fever has already made its appearance at New Orleans.

Thomas M. T. McKennan.—The Clinton County Whig has placed the name of this sterling Whig at the head of its columns for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1844. The Whig says—"Entertaining the utmost confidence in the ability, integrity, and Democratic principles of Hon. T. M. McKennan, we have named his name to our mast head as our first choice for the office of Governor."

The Election in Louisiana.—It is clearly ascertained, although full returns have not been received, that the Whigs have not succeeded in electing a single representative to Congress from Louisiana. Our friends on the other side are rejoicing at their success, and we are not disposed to dash their triumph since they may well be allowed to enjoy themselves this year to the fullest extent possible, considering that their period of joy will soon run out. Our turn comes next. The year 1839 was as disastrous to the Whigs as could have been desired by their most implacable antagonists; yet the triumphs of 1840 followed. Our reverses now will only make the reaction stronger next year. The more the tree is bowed down the more vigorous and powerful is the rebound.—Balt. American.

"Man's inhumanity to Man."—We have received a letter from Wrightsville, in York Co., Pa., under date of 16th inst., which states that a Mr. Lynch, (formerly of Havre-de-Grace, but more recently of Ohio,) reached Wrightsville some eight or ten days before, stating that he was sick and impoverished, and expressing a desire to get to his home at Havre-de-Grace. The letter says that he met with no sympathy, and that he started on foot on the tow path of the canal. He was unable, however, to proceed but a few rods from the village, and found shelter in the hut of a colored man, where he died during the following night. It is added that the black, after an ineffectual attempt to collect something from the villagers for the decent burial of the body, was obliged himself to act as coroner, jury, and sexton, and carrying the body to the river side, made a grave for it at the foot of the tow path bank, where it now lies.—Balt. Amer.

Consumption of British Manufactures.—The United States consume more British manufactures than any other nation abroad. By a recent report of a committee to the British Parliament, it seems that the value of British Manufactures consumed by various nations, is as follows: Prussia, 7 cents to each person; Russia, 15; Norway, 17; France, 20; United States, 402. And in return, how much of the production of our country are consumed in Britain? Not a tithe proportionally of this amount. And yet, therefore, statesmen would increase this disproportion by abrogating the Tariff!—Telegraph.

Nearly a million and a quarter yards of Cotton Cloth, are manufactured every week at Lowell, Massachusetts. The manufacture of this gives employment to 9000 operatives, of whom 6,375 are females. Yet there are men who claim to be the exclusive friends of the laborer, who would sweep this thriving hive of industry from the face of the earth, by repealing the Tariff by which it is sustained!

Murder of Americans.—The main and cook of the American schooner Edin Burley, Capt. Burke, on a trading voyage to the coast of Africa, were murdered by the negroes at a place on the coast called Blue Barbara, near where the Mary Carver was cut off a few years ago and her crew massacred. The people of that vicinity are described as a barbarous set of Cannibals.

Lots of Grand Parents.—There is a little girl living near Welleborough, N. H., says the Dover Gazette, that has one grandfather, three great grandfathers, and one great great grandfather. Also, two grandmothers, three great grandmothers, and one great great grandmother—making a total of five grandfathers, and six grandmothers now living, the eldest less than 90 years of age.

A Breach of Promise Case.—An action was recently decided in the New York Circuit Court, in which Selina Parnell was plaintiff and Wm. Lamberton defendant. The Express states that "the plaintiff is a milliner and a dress maker, residing in Madison street, and defendant is a sea Captain, commanding a small schooner trading from this port to some of the Southern States." It appeared from the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, with whom the plaintiff resided, that the parties are both from the same town in New England. Every time the defendant came to the city from a voyage, he was steady and constant in his visits and attention to the plaintiff, commencing from the year 1839. The intimacy between them was kept up for five years, and was suddenly brought to a close by the plaintiff's hearing of the defendant's marriage in a Southern port. Some letters from the defendant were introduced and read to the Jury, from the tenor of which a promise to marry, or at least a strong intention of so doing, was clearly made out. The defendant moved a non-suit on technical grounds, which was overruled, and he proceeded to call Mr. John D. Cox as a witness. This was objected to as he was bail for the defendant, and his testimony was rejected. Having no other evidence the case was given to the Jury under the charge of the Court, and they returned a verdict for the plaintiff, for five thousand dollars.

A new upper Lip has been given to a young man in Hartford, who was deprived of one by an accident, when a boy. This nice surgical operation was performed by Dr. Ellisworth. The Hartford Courier says the new one is handsomely formed.

It seems the material had been taken from the cheeks on each side; and although the operation was extremely severe, yet so perfect is the union that scarcely a scar can be seen—none extending beyond the outer side of the nostrils; and upon the red facing of the lip, no eye can possibly detect the point of connection between the two halves. The lip is really a handsome one, quite equal to the best curves of hair lip, and better than any we have ever seen. No one would for a moment suspect that it had travelled from the cheeks to its present location, which it graces as well as the original, except perhaps that it has not quite as free and easy a motion, although enough for all common purposes.

Contemplated Union.—We learn from the Presbyterian that the Associate Reformed and the Reformed Presbyterian Churches are settling the preliminaries of a union.

Good Advice coolly given.—Major Noah with much gravity undertakes, in the new paper which he has just issued, to advise Mr. Tyler, exhorting him to throw away ambition. He speaks of having given his Excellency much advice before, which unhappily was not followed. If the Major's previous admonitions were as sensible as this, it is a matter of regret that other counsels, adverse to them, were listened to. The first number of the Messenger edited by Noah, has the following:

"In conformity with this opinion, entertained nearly unanimously by the early friends of President Tyler, he is respectfully entreated to take an early occasion, and in a manner most easily and to himself, to announce to the American People that he is not a candidate for a re-election to his present office; and thus prevent the patronage of the Government from coming in conflict with the just rights of the People, separating the President from unworthy men, who are bent on defrauding him, and leaving to his own patriotism and capacity the free discharge of his high functions for the remnant of his term, in a manner best calculated to benefit the country and perpetuate his character pure and unsullied."

Here follows something more to the same purpose:

"There can be no mistaking public opinion on this point, and looking round the whole union, we can perceive no encouraging indications which warrant his continuing a candidate for the next Presidency, and by his immediate withdrawal from the canvass, he prevents the perpetration of a series of political frauds, designed by recent converts, and allies, calculated to injure the President in the estimation of honorable men, bring into disrepute the distinguished office he now holds, and materially jeopardize the best interests of our country."

Mr. Secretary Spencer is thus sketched by the same hand:

"It is the misfortune of the President, without his being distinctly aware of it, to have among his private and constitutional advisers, a minister, who, with great business skill, and untiring industry, has never succeeded, during a long political life, in securing the adoption of any beneficial or popular measure, who has but a limited knowledge of mankind, an unhappy and proscriptive temper, a taste in pulling down without the power of building up, an ambitious querulous spirit bent on division and mischief, and who cannot maintain his position unless, as he believes, undermining his colleague, or interfering with the duties and obligations of others in authority."

The Mind.—Confining to a dungeon's gloomy walls the human body, if you will, or place it in an exile on some lonely seagirt isle, where no congenial spirit can have access, and where the tongue can find no employment in rehearsing dangers past, the pleasures of the present, or the prospects of the future, still the mind, that unfettered, invisible companion, will ever freely range the boundless atmosphere. Like Noah's dove it finds no resting place, but flies away to scenes familiar, again to return and bless the memory with pleasures of more joyous persons, or harass the conscience with visions of wrong committed by its possessor, in former days.

Two men, John Andrews and William Vowels, were buried alive in Carroll, Oakland county, Mich., on the 23d ult. by the caving in of a well in which they were at work. They were buried to the depth of 12 feet, and it was some 16 hours before their neighbors succeeded in digging to the bodies of the unfortunate men.

New Ground for the exercise of Lynch Law.—One of the Louisville papers tells a story illustrative of new ground for the exercise of Lynch Law. A young lady of New Albany, Indiana, in the last stage of pulmonary consumption, who had been given over by the physician of that place, as incurable, was married on the 25th ult. after a very short acquaintance, to a medical professional, a stranger in the place, under a solemn pledge that he would restore her to health; but the Albanian, believing him to be a bungler, gave him a notice to quit, and he left the place in a haste, to avoid a free suit of tar and feathers. The bride, who was obliged to sit in a chair while the vows were pronounced, was left behind.

Africa.—A new negro nation has been discovered in Africa by Mr. Wilson, a Missionary, who is stationed on the Gaboon river, which empties into the Atlantic, about twenty miles north of the equator. They live in the interior of Africa, about 500 miles from the sea coast; and he calls them the Pargwe people. He supposes that these people are spread over the vast unknown region of Africa. Their appearance is not described, but he says they show evidence of an approach to civilization, by having in their possession articles made of iron of their own manufacture.

More than twelve hundred passengers by sea arrived at New York on the 16th and 17th inst.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. H. L. Baugher, Mr. Daniel Kraber, of York, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Henry Perry, of this place.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. David Reiff, of Hamilton township, to Miss Catherine Stockinger, of Freedom township.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. S. Boyer, Mr. Allen M. Cook, to Miss Harriet Sadler—both of this county.

In Marietta, on the 10th inst., by J. T. Anderson, Esq., Samuel W. Mylin, Esq., of Wrightsville, formerly Chief Engineer of the Gettysburg Railroad, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Martin, Esq., of Columbia.

DECEASED.

In Liberty township, on Saturday the 15th inst., Mr. Henry McNeill, (brother of Judge McDevitt) in the 66th year of his age.

At Memphis, Tenn. on the 9th inst. of consumption, Mr. David M. Alpersson, formerly of Gettysburg, in the 34th year of his age.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	-	-	\$4 97
Wheat,	-	1 12 to	1 23
Rye,	-	56 to	58
Corn,	-	52 to	56
Oats,	-	25 to	27
Beef Cattle,	-	3 00 to	4 25
Hams,	-	5 to	6
Lard,	-	7 to	7 1/2

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING, for Gettysburg Circuit, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held on the land of Mr. Isaac Brinkerhoff, about 2 1/2 miles east of Gettysburg, on the York Turnpike, commencing on Friday the 18th day of August next.

July 24.

Camp Meeting Notice.

A Camp Meeting will be held by the "United Brethren in Christ," on the land of Philip Bishop, 1 mile south-east of Littlestown, commencing on Friday the 4th day of August next—all other denominations of Christians are invited to encamp on the Ground.

No huckstering will be allowed that may be contrary to the Laws of the State.

JOHN RUSSELL, Presiding Elder, July 21.

TEMPERANCE.

A stated meeting of the "Total Abstinence Temperance Society of Gettysburg" will be held in the Lecture Room of the German Reformed Church, on Saturday evening the 29th inst. at 7 1/2 o'clock. An Address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Gerhart.

General attendance is desired.

R. G. MCCLARY, Sec'y. July 24.

TEMPERANCE.

THE "Hedersburg Total Abstinence Society" will meet at Union Seminary School-house, (near Peter Perce's) on Saturday evening, August 5th, at early candle light—when an Address will be delivered. The friends of Temperance generally are invited to attend.

W. W. HOLTZINGER, Sec'y. July 21.

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade on Saturday the 19th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in Millerstown.

J. F. FELTY, O. S. July 24.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration with the will annexed, on the Estate of SOPHIA HAMM, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL BUSHMAN, Adm'r with the will annexed. July 17.

LOOK AT THIS!



AND SAVE MONEY!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

Halting Business,

in all its various branches, at his shop, on the South West corner of the Diamond, and next door to Mr. G. Arnold's store; where he has a good stock on hand, and is constantly manufacturing. He feels confident that he can please all persons who may favor him with a call, as he intends to sell at very reduced prices these hard times.

For Cash or Country Produce,

SPLENDID	
Nutria Beaver, from	\$3 50 to 5 00
Silk,	3 50 to 4 00
Russia,	3 00 to 4 00
Fine Spanish,	2 50 to 3 00
Fur,	1 75 to 2 50
Boys,	1 50 to 2 00
Wool,	50 to 75

J. JEFFERSON BALDWIN. July 21.

PUBLIC ARMS.

PERSONS having swords and pistols belonging to the Gettysburg Troop, are requested to leave them at Mr. McClellan's tavern, Gettysburg.

The Brigade Inspector has required them to be collected.

ROBERT MCGRUDY, Capt. July 17.

Six Cents Reward.

AN away from the subscriber, residing in Cumberland township, on the evening of the 11th inst. an indentured colored servant, named

ALEXANDER BAILEY,

aged nearly 20 years, stout built—has a bad countenance. The above reward will be given for returning him to me, but no thanks. Person employing said boy are hereby notified that I shall hold them responsible for his wages.

JAMES HEAGY. July 17.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Heirs of GEORGE SHEFFER, deceased late of Lattimore township, Adams county, Pa., will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the 18th day of August next, on the premises, the Real Estate of said deceased, as follows: A first rate

FARM,

Containing 232 Acres of Patented Land. The aforesaid property is situated in Lattimore township, about 3 miles from Petersburg, (Y. S.) and about 1 mile from the turnpike leading from Hanover to Carlisle; about 150 Acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation; the cleared land has been nearly all well limed during the last several years—there are Springs in every field, with the exception of but one, and also a stream of water running through the property. The timber is chiefly composed of Hickory, Oak and Chestnut. The improvements consist of a two-story

Brick Dwelling-house,

30 feet square, and a Brick Kitchen 34 feet in length, with a well of water at the door, with a pump in it; also an excellent spring within a few rods of the Kitchen, with a Spring-house over it; a Stone Bank Barn, Horse Stable, with Wagon Shed and Corn Crib attached and separate from the Barn, a Carriage House, and Hay House, which will contain 15 Tons of Hay, and in fact with all other necessary out buildings in first-rate order and in complete repair. Persons desirous of viewing the property can have it shown to them by one of the Heirs who resides thereon.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day, when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given.

Should the property not be sold on that day, it will be disposed of at any other time, at private sale.

THE HEIRS.

July 10.

FARM AND MILL

FOR SALE.

IN PURSUANCE to the last will and testament of JACOB KELLER, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, Pa. deceased, we offer at Private Sale, the

REAL ESTATE

of said deceased, consisting of a Farm & Grist Mill.

Containing 213 ACRES of Land. The property is situated in said township, 2 miles from Littlestown; said Farm is in a high state of cultivation. Mr. J. Keller, deceased, has applied 2000 dollars worth of lime to said land during 5 or 6 years last past. The improvements consist of

A BANK BARN.

Stone Dwelling-house, recently built. The Mill running two power Stones, and all the machinery in a complete state of repair. There is also a

Dwelling House

and Stables near the Mill. Any person wishing to purchase said property, may ascertain the conditions by applying to the subscribers, living in Littlestown.

ABRAHAM KELLER, } Ex's.
DAVID SHRIVER, }

June 5.

TEMPERANCE.

THE "Hedersburg Total Abstinence Society" will meet at Union Seminary School-house, (near Peter Perce's) on Saturday evening the 29th inst. at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M., in the Bendersburg Church. The Public generally are invited to attend.

By order, W. B. WILSON, Sec'y. July 3.

TEMPERANCE.

THE annual County Temperance Convention will assemble in the English Lutheran Church, in Gettysburg, on Saturday the 12th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. of that day. Each Society will appoint six Delegates; and make report of the name of its Delegates—the name under which it is organized—the total number of members the accession during the year—the number expelled—the nature of its pledged ground and such information as may show the spirit with which the Temperance cause is sustained within its bounds.

It is desired, that while but six Delegates are to sit from each Society for the transaction of business, all the friends of Temperance should be present. An effort will be made to secure a gentleman from a distance to deliver the annual Address.

JAMES MOORE, Pres't. July 3.

County Convention.

THE Democratic Harrison citizens of Adams county, are requested to assemble in their respective boroughs and townships, at the places of holding borough and township elections, on Saturday the 19th day of August next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and select two delegates, to meet in a County Convention, at the Court House in Gettysburg, on Monday the 21st of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating suitable persons as candidates for the several offices to be filled at the approaching election, and appointing Congressional Delegates. The Convention is also to appoint delegates to represent this County in the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg (6th September) for the nomination of candidates for Canal Commissioners.

A. R. Stevenson, R. Smith, Jas. Cunningham, Thos. J. Cooper, J. A. Thompson, Peter Diehl, James Renshaw.

FOUNTAIN GOLD SPRINGS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that this delightful Summer Retreat is now open for the reception and accommodation of Visitors during the season.

BOARDS

will be accommodated by the week, or day, as may be desired.

These Springs are situated in the South Mountain, about 1/2 mile from Caledonia Iron Works, 14 miles from Gettysburg, and 10 1/2 miles from Chambersburg.

The advantages afforded by this location to persons in pursuit of health or pleasure, are too well known to require any description. The Proprietor will be supplied with every thing requisite, and will use his best exertions to give full satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

DAVID GOODYEAR. July 10.

TO THE FARMERS.

Thrashing Machines FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have now on hand a variety of LITTLE'S Patent Portable two horse Thrashing Machines; also, our improved two, three, and four-horse Machines.

We deem it unnecessary to say any thing in praise of these Machines, as time and experience prove them to be superior to any thing of the kind now in use; also on hand a few Four-Horse Hanover Machines, all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Machines of every kind repaired on short notice.

The Foundry being in full operation, can supply Castings of every description on short notice.

T. WARREN & CO. July 10.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves as partners in the practice of the Law, and may be, at all times, consulted at their Office in York street, one door west of the bank, and adjoining the Prothonotary's Office.

JAMES COOPER, WM. M'SHERRY. May 8.

ALEX. B. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Centre Square, north of the Court-house, between Smith's and Stevenson's corner. May 8.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!!

THIS delightful refreshment constantly on hand at the Confectionary Establishment

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.

Gen. Lafayette and Henry Clay.—

We have just come in possession of an anecdote in a manner which enables us to say that it is perfectly authentic. An officer of the United States Navy, being in the city of Paris in the fall of 1832, was invited by Gen. Lafayette to visit him at Lagrange, his country seat. The invitation was accepted, and the officer of course enjoyed in the highest degree the elegant and hearty hospitality which the noble old veteran always displayed, especially to Americans. During the three days which the American Naval officer spent at Lagrange, much conversation was had on the affairs and the prominent men of the U. States. Of such topics the name of Henry Clay could not but be a conspicuous one; and the General found that his guest was not only a political admirer but personal acquaintance and friend of that great American Statesman. The General, therefore, was not constrained, as the sequel will show, by the delicacy due to the feelings of one of whose sentiments he was ignorant, to conceal his own sincere sentiments of Mr. Clay. The American officer sat out at four or five in the morning in a diligence for Paris. Not expecting to find the old war-soldier stirring at so early an hour, he was leaving without a formal farewell. As he was crossing the Court, however, George Washington Lafayette, the son of the General, followed him and told him his father desired to see him. He was introduced into the General's study, where, by the light of candles, he was employing his pen. Pressing his guest in vain to remain longer, the General said: "Before you leave me, I want to show you our friend;" and leading into another room, he exhibited a portrait of Mr. Clay. "Sir," said the General, "that is the man whom I hope to see President of the United States." The incident was a happy one, and produced a lasting impression on the mind of the officer. The bosom companion of Washington, his comrade in arms in the glorious revolution, feeling the deepest interest in the welfare of the United States, and well acquainted with their policy, their institutions, and their great men, Lafayette, with the wisdom of the Father of his country, pointed out the man fit and worthy to stand at the head of his government. But his sainted spirit will look down in '45 and rejoice in the consummation of his hopes, which heaven, impatient to claim one of its first-born, denied him while in the flesh.

Judge Burnet and Mr. Clay.—A story having been circulated in some of the Western papers, charging Judge Burnet with an effort to get up another Whig Candidate for the Presidency, that gentleman has published a letter, in which he says:

"If an inference has been drawn from any remark of mine, that it was in contemplation to get up a Whig candidate, other than Mr. Clay, my meaning has been misunderstood, for I have uniformly expressed the opinion, that the Whigs as a party would never recede from the support of Mr. Clay, unless at his own request."
J. BURNET.
Cincinnati, June 10, 1843.

Death of Commander Dallas.—Alexander J. Dallas, late Browne, a Commander in the United States Navy, died at Troy, N. Y., last week. He arrived in Troy in the month of May, accompanied by his daughter, on his way to Saratoga for the benefit of his health; but on account of the coolness of the weather at that time, preferred remaining in this city. His health gradually declined until the day of his death. Mr. Dallas was a native of Connecticut, and a nephew of the late Alexander James Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Madison. He entered the Navy about twenty-five years ago, and has seen much service.

The Fighting Clergyman of Tennessee.—We find in a late Tennessee paper, of which the Rev. Mr. Brownlow is editor, the following "Card." The Reverend gentleman talks plain, that's certain.

A Card.—While seated in my house writing, disturbing no man, and without any knowledge of any quarrelling going on, Mr. Garland was called on, as I understand, by L. C. Haynes, to send me down to him, to meet him in combat, I suppose, in the street. I once called on that base, cowardly puppy, in a manly and honorable way, and he refused to fight, but tied like a dog, in that he denied having any weapons. I must decline the honor of paying him a second visit, but on the ground that "one good turn deserves another," he ought to call on me. This would be turn about, and of course fair play.

I now, as heretofore, pronounce Mr. Haynes a liar, a villain and a coward—having no other backers in Jonesborough than a set of thieves, liars and rascals, and the descendants of thieves. And this I intend as personal to all who consider themselves his backers.
WM. G. BROWNLOW.

Over Driven.—The Brownsville News states that a drove of 700 sheep, on their way to the East, stopped at Bealsville, Washington Co. Pa., after a day's drive, and the next morning it is said, 405 of them were found dead, in consequence of fatigue.

Parquetank county.—which is the richest grain county in North Carolina, has usually realized an average of a quarter of a million of dollars per annum, for the sale of its wheat and corn. And yet so completely did the crops fail there in 1842, that the inhabitants were compelled to purchase \$40,000 worth of grain for their subsistence.

The Oregon Convention. which met recently at Cincinnati, put forth an Address or Declaration, in which the immediate occupation of the Oregon, is urged. The convention pledge themselves never to cease their exertions till the North American Republic shall have established its laws, its arms and free institutions, from the shores of the Pacific to the Rocky Mountains, throughout the territory known as the Oregon. The Declaration continues—"and we do hereby protest, as we shall continue to protest, against any act or negotiation, past, in process, or hereafter to be perfected, which shall give possession of any portion of the same to any foreign power, and above all do we remonstrate against the possession of any part of the North East coast of the Pacific Ocean by the power of Great Britain."

Col. R. M. Johnson was President of the Convention, and his name is signed to the Address, with those of ninety six citizens of the six States in the Mississippi Valley.

As to the "immediate occupation" of the Oregon, by act of the Government, that is a matter which is connected with certain treaty stipulations now in force between the United States and Great Britain. No doubt settlers may go and occupy it, or as much of it as they may have use for; and the Government will be bound to protect them from aggression. In the meantime it would be wise to take measures for a speedy adjustment of our claims on that territory, so that the right of the United States to the whole region may be as undisputed as it is just.—*Balt. Amer.*

An Old Church Overhauled.—The Scotch Church, known as the Eighth Presbyterian Church, in Spruce street above Third, is about to be modernized. The workmen will commence tearing down the wood work this morning.—This Church was built in the year 1772, and has had up to the present time seven pastors. During the war between this country and Great Britain this sacred edifice was turned into a stable for the horses of the British troops, and the few grave stones adjacent were broken and the ground desecrated by the enemy.—It is expected that the improvements will be completed in three months, when doubtless the building will add much to the beauty of the neighborhood. The Church is free from debt.—*Phil. Gaz.*

A gentleman from the Mormon city of Nauvoo a few days since, informs the editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle, that of the 15,000 persons who make up the population of Nauvoo, about one-third are of various religious denominations. The arrest of their leader Joe Smith has caused great excitement, and he confirms the previous statement that two parties of armed Mormons had left the city for the rescue of Smith while on his way to Springfield, Illinois. He adds that all the gunpowder at Nauvoo had been made into ball cartridges, and even the women had been actively engaged in casting balls, and making cartridges.

New York.—An agitation has been commenced in New York, with a view to a convention for altering the Constitution of the State; and we doubt not that in time it will be successful. The tendency of the times is downward, tending to a single abuse is pleaded for a change in the whole system, and the public permanent good is sacrificed to gratify personal wishes, or personal hostility. The whole Judiciary of Pennsylvania was changed without a prospect of good. Some lawyer had quarrelled with a judge, or some judge had quarrelled with right; and the Commonwealth was agitated, and the right of the citizens jeopardized, to oust these offenders. The course pursued reminded one of Dr. Franklin's anecdote of the farmer, who, finding that a few weevils had got among his grain, set fire to his barn, and burnt all down—corn, barn, and weevils. The Judiciary of our State was changed, and a beautiful job they made of it. Judges are upon the Bench one month, and at the Bar the next. They take the appointment, and hold on until one of a higher salary offers, and they quit the mine for the tax book, and sacrifice the law for custom. Has any good been gained for the public by all this? Certainly not. These changes, and these chances of changes, operate necessarily to the injury of the Judiciary. Nor do we now know how the evil is to be remedied. New York is a little better off than Pennsylvania, but she appears anxious to let herself down—and down she will come. She will find no difficulty in that, for she descends, but once down, she will find it toil and labor in vain to attempt to regain her position.—*U. S. Gaz.*

A Desperado.—We noticed a day or two since the fact of a fight at a bar-becue near Montgomery, Ala., in which a number were engaged, and one man named Boyd was killed by a person named John Owen. Owen escaped and several persons started in pursuit of him and overtook him in Coosa county. The Montgomery Journal says:—

"He refused to be taken, and made a most desperate resistance. He had stopped for the night at a private house on the road, and on learning the arrival of his pursuers, entrenched himself in an out house, armed with pistols, double barreled gun, and a supply of ammunition, and maintained his position during the night, in the course of which he succeeded in wounding several of his assailants, and was himself shot several times in the body, and had one hand shattered. In the morning, he threw open the door and discharged his last load of ammunition, and rushed out and engaged in a hand to hand conflict, and wounded one person with his Bowie knife. He was again shot twice, and finally killed with his own knife."

Among other exhibitions of his singular desperation, we are informed that while on the ground he drew out the knife from his body and struck with it fiercely at his assailants. A number of gun-shot wounds were found on his person, received during the night, which he had bandaged with various articles of his dress."

Canadian Soldiers—Repeal in Canada.—A gentleman of this city, just from Canada, states that the runaway slaves from the United States are formed into a regiment of red coats in that province, and that this regiment was used two weeks ago to suppress the meeting in Montreal, attempted to be got up for the purpose of advocating the repeal of the Union between England and Ireland. Nine black sentinels were stationed on the bridge of St. Catharines, and they had orders not to allow even respectable people to pass to the place of meeting who had any appearance of belonging to the liberal party.—*Balt. Sun.*

Speed in Travelling.—A party left New Orleans on the 30th June, at a quarter past six, and arrived at New York on the 15th of July, at a half after four, having stopped a day at Niagara. They went by the way of St. Louis, Illinois and the upper Lakes, performing a journey of upwards of three thousand miles in fourteen days, without making any extraordinary haste or enduring any particular fatigue.

In our large cities, rogues resort to a great variety of expedients to rob the unsuspecting of their money. Country people, in particular, most frequently fall victims to the ingenious devices of the professional swindlers that swarm in the city of New York. These accomplished rogues operate most generally in broad day light, and in the most public parts of the city. The N. Y. American gives the following account of a case of "watch stuffing," as it is called, that occurred a few days since in that city:

It seems that a countryman was passing down Wall street, near the Exchange, when he observed two men engaged in a very animated conversation respecting the value of a watch; when opposite to them he was accosted by one of the men, who told him that it was a gold watch, which the other man had in his possession he was desirous to buy, but that the owner wanted \$40 for it, which amount he did not happen to have just then, but that if he would buy the watch, he would as soon as he could run down to his store in William Street and give him \$50 as it was a great bargain.

The usual story was told the countryman by the owner of the watch: "hard times," "want of money," &c. obliged him to part with it at less than one half its value. The \$40 was paid, and the watch handed over to the countryman who supposed it from its looks to be a very valuable good watch. The man who was to give the countryman \$50 for his bargain now left, with the assurance that he would be back in a moment, and at the same time pointed to a door, which led into a Refreshment Room, in the Exchange, where he said he had first to stop and get the keys to his safe.

The countryman supposing all was right, waited some time, but as the man did not make his appearance he began to feel uneasy, and he took the course pursued by his friend, and stepped into the Refreshment room where he saw him enter; of course the man was not there, and to his inquiries, no such man as he described, had been seen. His story was soon told, the watch produced and opened, when the inside showed a disposition to fall to pieces, and as may be supposed turned out to be a brass one, washed over and not worth as many cents as he had paid dollars for it. The unwelcome conviction was now forced upon his mind that he had been cheated out of his money by a couple of sharpers, and he left the place a sadder, but by no doubt, a wiser man.

The Church in India.—We learn from the Banner of the Cross, that in 1814, when the Bishopric of Calcutta was first erected, there were not more than thirty chaplains, and ten or twelve missionaries in the three dioceses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; with perhaps eight or ten churches. Now there are one hundred and seven chaplains altogether; fifty three on the establishment of Calcutta, twenty nine on that of Madras, and twenty-five on that of Bombay; and the whole number of clergy in the three dioceses is two hundred and nineteen; while there are upwards of one hundred and twenty churches. The missions in the south of India and Ceylon, as well as those in Bombay and Calcutta, are in steady progress. Especially are the missions around Palamcottah and Tinnevely in an encouraging state; about 35,000 natives are there collected, who are in different stages of Christian instruction. The magnificent new Cathedral of St. Paul, Calcutta, is expected to be ready for consecration early in 1845. We gather these interesting particulars from the first Metropolitan Charge by Bishop Wilson, of Calcutta, and Metropolitan of India, delivered at Bombay, April 2, 1843.

A Lasting Record of the Names of the Distinguished Americans.—The places in the United States named after distinguished individuals who have served the country are as follows: First, Washington. There are 21 counties and 97 towns and villages in the United States named after the father of his country. 4 counties and 12 towns and villages bear the appellation of his illustrious bosom friend, General Lafayette. 13 counties and 20 towns and villages are named after the first martyr to our national independence, Warren. 4 counties

and 6 towns are called Hancock—5 counties and 14 towns, Adams. There are 12 counties and 40 towns and villages named Wayne. 14 counties and 40 towns have received the appellation of Greene, the conqueror of Tarleton.—There are 5 counties and 4 towns justly called after the brave yeoman, General Putnam—10 counties and 13 towns after Pike—4 counties and 10 towns after the gallant and lamented Lawrence—5 counties and 9 towns after Knox. There are 6 counties and 59 towns and villages named after the ex-President Jackson—7 counties and 28 towns after the deceased Harrison—9 counties and 40 towns after Perry. There is a county named Jefferson in New York, in Pennsylvania in Virginia, in Georgia, in Alabama, in Mississippi, in Tennessee, in Louisiana in Kentucky, in Ohio, in Indiana, in Illinois, in Missouri, in Florida, and in Arkansas, with 51 towns. There are 4 counties and 44 towns of the name of Monroe, and 12 counties and 35 towns of that of Madison. There are 15 counties and 34 towns named after Franklin, 6 counties and 18 towns of Johnson, 3 counties and 16 towns of Clay, and 3 counties named after Calhoun.

Fatal Accident.—We record, with sincere regret, the death of a most respectable citizen of Montgomery county, Maryland, which occurred on Monday, the 10th instant, under the following painful and distressing circumstances:

As Mr. Frederick Gaither, whose residence is near Unity, in Montgomery county, was returning home from Baltimore, where he had been to dispose of some cattle, and while he was riding in a sulky with his son, a youth of thirteen, the horse attached to the vehicle became suddenly affrighted by the falling of Mr. G's hat, and galloped off at full speed, overturning the sulky, and throwing out both Mr. G. and his son. The former being struck on the head and face with the iron part of the vehicle, had his skull so severely fractured and his face and cheek so terribly mutilated that he died on the spot; the latter, though rendered insensible by the fall, recovered in a short time, and had the horror of beholding his father a mangled corpse. An elder son of Mr. G. who was travelling with him from Baltimore on horseback, witnessed the death of his father in the shocking manner above described. Mr. G. has left a widow and a numerous family to mourn his unexpected and melancholy end. The deceased was universally respected by his friends and acquaintances in Montgomery county and other places. He was in the seventy-fourth year of his age. The accident took place on the Baltimore and Frederick turnpike near the seventeenth mile stone. The remains of the unfortunate gentleman were conveyed to his residence, in Montgomery county, for interment.

It is a remarkable fact, that after the horse mentioned in the preceding paragraph, had run about a mile with the broken vehicle dragging after him, he returned of his own accord, and stood still, close to the spot, where the dead body lay.—*Nat. Int.*

A Frightful Accident.—On Saturday week a dreadful accident occurred on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, about three and a half miles from Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, which proved fatal to the wife of Mr. Theodore Titus, and inflicted very dangerous if not mortal wounds on himself and son, a lad about fourteen years old. The family had, simply with the aid of a common brake, come down the Tunnel plane and the first plane of Solomon's Gap. On reaching the head of the second plane, one mile and a rod in length, descent one foot in ten. Mr. Titus was requested to put on the shoes of the car, a safeguard beyond all contingencies. But, unfortunately, feeling confidence in his power of control over the car, he neglected to take the advice given, and husband, wife and son started on the descent. It was but a moment before it was discovered that all command of the car was lost, and sweeping with a lightning like rapidity, the doomed freight was scattered at the bottom of the plane—the wife almost a mangled mass, life instantly extinct—the husband bruised, lacerated, senseless—the son with skull fractured and other dangerous wounds, as the result. The distance that Mrs. Titus was thrown, her head having struck the fragment of a rock, could not have been less than from thirty to fifty feet; the son also was thrown from the car some twenty five or thirty feet. Mr. T. having retained hold of the brake, it seems must have retained his position until the truck struck against another, at the foot of the plane, as he was found not more than ten feet from it. Father and son are still alive, although their situation is critical.

Telling a Lie to oblige a Lady.—Under this caption a New York paper gives an account of a transaction in which a gallant Hibernian got himself into trouble for merely trying to get a lady out of it by stretching the truth. A letter carrier delivered a letter to the wife of a Mr. Murray, of that city. The letter was of course sealed, but the curiosity of the lady, for which her sex is to blame, according to the received notion, more than the lady herself, induced her to read its contents. It being a business letter alone, she was anxious to have it delivered to her husband. But, as it happened that just at that time there existed between herself and her husband one of those little interludes of love commonly called a coolness, which now and then takes place in the best of families, the lady was unwilling to let her husband know that she opened the letter, and requested a Mr. Hugh Quinn to say that he did it; and Mr. Quinn, thinking him

self bound in common politeness to tell a lie for the lady, and little dreaming of the trouble it was to cost him, at once complied with her request, and shortly after found himself a prisoner in the United States Court undergoing an examination for a high crime and misdemeanor. The commission of an offence, such as he was charged with, is imprisonment for one year and a fine of \$300. As he had involved himself in trouble on her account, she as generously came to his assistance, confessed that Quinn was not guilty, and he was accordingly discharged; and when leaving the court fervently vowed that he would never again tell a lie for a lady as long as he lived.

The following letter from the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, was read at the great Whig celebration in Philadelphia, on the 4th of July. It contains good Whig notions, and is worth perusal:

New Castle, Del. July 3d, 1843

Gentlemen:—I was honored by your invitation to dine with the Whigs of the City and County of Philadelphia. Though other engagements demand my presence elsewhere, yet in heart and feeling, I shall be with you on that occasion.

You are rapidly approaching that crisis in the affairs of our country, upon which her destiny whether for good or evil, must as I think, forever depend. The Presidential contest in 1844 will be pregnant with more important consequences than any which has occurred in our past history. Experience has fully demonstrated, that there is no possibility of reconciling by any compromise, or half way course to be adopted, the antagonizing principles which regulate and govern the two great parties now dividing and agitating this nation.

There is no half way course into which the timid and irresolute may now retreat under the pretext of an effected candor and moderation. We must resume our former honored station among the nations of the earth by the faithful discharge of our State as well as National responsibilities, or we must lie down in shame under all the opprobrium of the most degrading epithets which foreigners have recently lavished in profusion upon us. We must restore the currency which the nation enjoyed for forty years out of the fifty-four during which the American Constitution has been in operation, or we must re-establish the Sub Treasury and introduce the hard money system advocated by modern democracy. We must give the poor man, who has nothing but character and industry to depend upon, credit for his capital, or we must sink him to the condition of the laborer in other "hard money" countries, who works for a shilling a day and finds himself. There is now no longer any pretext left for such as have sought to evade the true issue before the country by Exchange projects or other delusions of a similar character.

In the next contest it must be decided, whether we shall have a currency worthy a nation of freemen, or such an one as may contribute much towards making us a nation of slaves. We must have a system that will yield the laborer a fair reward for his toil, and enable him to elevate his condition in life by the aid of that reasonable credit which his character as a man, and his industry ought to confer upon him, or we must accept the proposition made by our opponents, which confines credit to wealth and property alone, which in the name of Democracy excludes all but those who enjoy property and wealth from trust and confidence, and the inevitable tendency of which will be, if not to make the rich richer, to make the poor poorer, and to entail poverty on their descendants. With the present administration, the age of experiments and expedients is passing away, and must expire on the 4th of March, 1845. In the meantime let us make one gallant effort to save our country from the establishment of an aristocracy among us—from the most detestable of all aristocracies—an aristocracy of wealth, without either talent or merit to gladden the chain. The day and the hour rapidly approach when the other great question must also be finally decided, whether we shall protect our home labor against the effects of foreign legislation and foreign opposition. In this field too, there is now no halfway fence or hedge, behind which the political coward can shelter himself any longer. Even the enemies of a Protective Tariff proclaim their contempt for all "cow boys" in the approaching contest, and I trust we have now learned to regard them as more dangerous to us than fair and open opponents.

In a word, all the great principles for which as Whigs we battled so gloriously in the great contest of 1840, are in issue again before the country—and if we lose the victory in 1844, we shall thenceforth be regarded as having abandoned all for which we so zealously and triumphantly contended. At this moment the worst enemies of the cause of civil liberty, and of that enduring national prosperity for which we are contending, are the timid, weak, irresolute half way men, and those pretended friends who wish to distract us by bringing out another and a new candidate for the Presidency. With a prospect of victory for the favorite champion of our party blazing in their faces, they wish to give us another available candidate. Let our march be onward under the old banner. That great patriot who, after the Presidential nomination at Harrisburg in 1839, while thousands were yet hesitating, pointed out our course and marshalled us to victory, will be rewarded by the gratitude of every true hearted friend of the lamented Harrison, for his magnanimous self devotion on that memorable occasion.—At that moment of fearful interest to us,

no murmur of discontent or disappointment from him blighted our prospects of success. His voice was raised in our behalf; and immediately the note of an anticipated triumph swelled through the mighty masses of our party from one extremity of the Union to the other. Permit me then to offer through you, gentlemen, to the whigs of the City and County of Philadelphia, amidst the festivities of the glorious Fourth, a name which of itself embodies a thousand patriotic sentiments, and which now carries home to every true American heart its own best and proudest eulogy—

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

"Statesman, yet friend to truth of soul sincere,

In action faithful and in honor clear!

I am gentlemen, with high regard,

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

To Morton McMichael, Bela Badger, Jas. Clark, George Good, and George P. Little, Esquires, Committee.

Good Advice to Farmers.—Mr. John Gest, of Philadelphia, has issued a circular to Farmers, through the columns of the United States Gazette, cautioning them against housing their wheat on uncured, or rather new-made hay. Mr. Gest's views on this subject are correct—as most Farmers are aware, and Farmers too; yet it is almost a universal custom among farmers to mow their wheat on fresh hay. Mr. Gest says, "it is a practice of many to put into the bottom of the mow in the barn fresh hay, and before it has time to disengage the said moisture of the stalks of clover or other material, to house upon that hay their wheat. Consequently the heat and evaporation from beneath must ascend upwards immediately through the grain, carrying with it the smell, taste and flavor, peculiar to the material composing the hay beneath, and imparting the same to all with which it comes in contact in its rapid flight and escape upwards directly through the grain above and thus housed thereon."

Thus we perceive that the grain is more or less exposed to be impregnated and spoiled with the peculiar taste, smell and nature of the fermented, decomposing substance; then below, in proportion as the heat is intense and the evaporation rapid, frequently approaching putrefaction or carbon, consequent on the respective nature of the composing material of the hay. And hence it is that clover, timothy, weeds, and other such substances will impart such peculiarities as correspond to their respective nature, under fermentation and decomposition. And hence then the language or expression made use of by the inspector of flour of "musty," "moss burnt," &c., according to the communicated nature of weeds, clover, timothy, &c., to the grain above, from the hay beneath.

The heat and evaporation, as aforesaid, may and will alter the color of your grain and flour according as the active fermentation approaches decomposition or carbon, and hence the cause of the terms "slaty," "dark," "brown," and "moss burnt," used to express such particular condition, rendering your flour doubly spoiled.

Hence it is that your flour, although but partially and almost imperceptibly spoiled, may be rendered inferior by having destroyed (as bakers term it) its "life" or in other words, its adhesive and expanding properties, for these properties may be more or less decomposed or carbonated as aforesaid.

These facts are certainly worth the attention of farmers. Millers, too, are interested in the matter. In continuing the subject, Mr. Gest says, "all of this I have regretted not only on the farmer's account, but also of the miller, the grinder of the article; for sometimes in the minds of some farmers doubts have arisen whether through mistake, inadvertence, or design, bad wheat had not been substituted for that of the farmers."

Sometimes it has happened that millers of great uprightness and high moral standing for rectitude in society, have suffered much in the suspicion of their neighbors from the circumstance that we are now developing, all of which was, and is, to be deeply regretted.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

The Report of the American Temperance Union. made at their annual meeting at New York in May, shows the following immense falling off in the importation of brandy, wine, and gin since the last year. The report gives the information in the first quarters of 1842 and of 1843 at the port of New York:

	1842.	1843.
Quarter casks of brandy	1,026	7
Pipes of brandy	44	0
Half pipes of brandy	2,054	38
Butts and pipes of wine	284	27
Hogsheads and half pipes of wine	2,318	197
Quarter casks & barrels of wine	7,042	1,347
Boxes of wine	6,359	227
Pipes of gin	1,096	263
	20,193	2,111

The Taunton (Mass.) Whig contradicts the statement that the Hon N. P. Borden lost all his property by the recent disastrous fire at Fall River; his loss will not exceed \$25,000. He was not the owner of the Pocasset factory, having transferred his interest in that establishment to the company sometime since.

Mr. B. owns a large tract of the most valuable part of the burnt district, and has already commenced the erection of buildings thereupon.

The violent gale of Sunday the 2nd inst. has had the effect of destroying the locusts, which were doing much mischief in New Jersey and New York.—The violence of the wind drove them to the ground, and the moderate fall of rain, which subsequently fell, rendered them quite torpid and inactive.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have this day let to hire and delivered into the possession, for use and occupancy, of JOHN BAKER, of Moonlight town ship, retaining my right of ownership therein, and merely allowing to him the use thereof during pleasure, the following personal property, to wit: Two Mares and one sucking Colt, a Wheelbarrow, Hay Ladders, a Wagon and Bed, a Windmill, two Ploughs, a pair of Spreaders, one Sled Horse Gear, Two Log Chains, Harrow, Corn fork and Shovel plough—being property purchased by me at Constable's Sale on Saturday the 24th June, 1843.

JESSE D. NEWMAN.
June 26, 1843.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of SAMUEL KNOX, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SAMUEL KNOX, Ex'r.
June 19

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of SAMUEL MEALS, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers residing in said township, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB B. MEALS, } Ex'r.
PHILIP BEAMER, }
June 5.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. D. DUNKEN, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District; and GEORGE S. SMITH, & JAMES M. DIVITT, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 28th day of August next—

Notice is hereby Given, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

FRANCIS BREAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
July 3, 1842.

CHAPLAIN.

N. E. Corner of the Diamond.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and the vicinity, that he has just arrived from the city, and has opened at his store, McClellan's Corner, opposite Stevenson's Cash Store, a great assortment of CONFECTIONARY, Fruits, Cakes and Toys, all of which he is disposed to sell very low FOR CASH.

Among his assortment he will enumerate the following:

FRUITS.

Oranges, Almonds, Lemons, Filberts, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Palm Nuts, Ground Nuts, Cocoa Nuts,

CANDIES.

Lemon, Hoarhound, Rock, Mint, Liquorice, Kisses, &c.

CAKES.

Pound, Ginger, Sponge, Sugar, Fruit, Tea, &c.

REFRESHMENTS.

Ice Cream, Beer, Methuclin, Lemonade. He would also inform the Ladies that he can supply them with delicious Soaps, Perfumery, Oil and every thing calculated to dress off a complete Toilet. Toys of every description.

Being desirous of accommodating all who may give him a call, he respectfully asks a share of the public patronage.

May 15
Country dealers will find it an advantage to give him a call, as he is prepared to sell as low as can be bought in the city.

PNEUMONIC Or Cough Balsam.

This preparation has proved itself to be of very great efficacy in the cure of obstinate Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, spitting of Blood, and other Pneumonic affections; and the proprietors feel warranted in recommending it as a safe and useful medicine, and are prepared to show certificates, of indisputable authority, in testimony of its value.

Prepared by B. A. Fahnestock & Co. Pittsburg, and for sale by S. H. BUEHLER, June 5.

Protection against Loss BY FIRE.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY MUTUAL PROTECTION COMPANY, being incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the present session, and fully organized and in operation under the direction of the following board of Managers, viz: Thomas C. Miller, C. P. Cummins, John Moore, David W. McCullough, James Weekly, George Martin, William Moore, Samuel Galbraith, James Green, Thomas Paxton, William Barr, Joseph Culver and A. G. Miller, call the attention of the inhabitants of Cumberland Valley to the cheapness of their rates, and the many advantages which this kind of insurance has over any other.

1st. Every person insured becomes a member of the company and takes part in the choice of officers and the direction of its concerns.

2d. For insurance no more is demanded than is necessary to meet the expenses of the Company, and indemnity against losses which may happen.

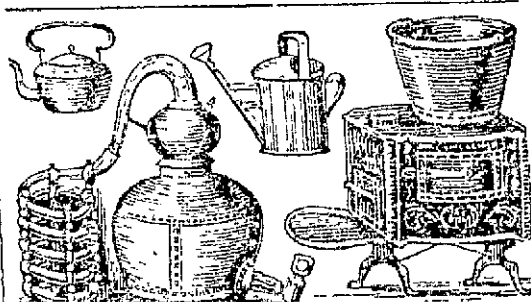
3d. The inconvenience of frequent renewals is avoided by insuring for a term of five years.

4th. Any person applying for insurance must give his premium note for the cheapest class at the rate of five per centum, which will be \$50 on the \$1000, for which he will have to pay \$2.50 for five years, and \$1.50 for survey and policy, and no more unless loss be sustained to a greater amount than the funds on hands will cover, and then no more will be required than a pro rata share.—These rates are much cheaper than those of other companies, except such as are incorporated on the same principles.

Insurance is effected in the following manner: A person applying for insurance for property of the cheapest class of risk for \$1000 will be charged 5 per centum for five years, a note amounting to \$50 must be given by him, on which he will be required to pay 5 per cent, \$2.50, and \$1.50 for surveying and policy, and will have no more required of him unless losses occur and the funds on hands are not sufficient to meet them.

Agents will be appointed as soon as possible in different places to attend to insurances, and any persons wishing immediately to apply can do so by signifying their wish to the officers of the company.

CHAS. P. CUMMINS, Pres.
A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.
July 10, 1843.



NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has again commenced the manufacture of

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware, in all its various branches, in Chambersburg street, next door to the Post Office, and nearly opposite the Drug Store of Samuel H. Buehler—where he will at all times keep on hand a large assortment of TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, at prices to suit the times.

STOVE PIPE, of all sizes, will always be kept on hand, or made to order. The subscriber will also attend to making and putting up HOUSE SPOUTING, at the shortest notice, and upon reasonable terms.

GEORGE E. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, April 17.
N. B. The highest price given for Old Copper, Pewter, and Lead, in exchange for Ware.

G. E. B.

JEW DAVID'S OR Hebrew Plaster.

This recipe, obtained of an old Jew, by a traveller in the Eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value to the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, every other plaster, salve, ointment, or liniment has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster. Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, which shows that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of the intelligent public. For sale by

S. H. Buehler & S. S. Forney, Gettysburg, Wm. Johnston, Fairfield, J. M. Millan, S. Mountain.

Persian Pills.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable Persian Pills, that they are pre-eminently the best and most efficacious Family medicine that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their sovereign power over disease, they would keep them and be prepared with a sure remedy to apply on the first appearance of disease, and then have much distress avoided and money saved, as well as lives of thousands who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence on. All who wish to guard against sickness, should use the Persian Pills freely, when needed; no injury can ensue, if used from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions. Price 50 cents, small boxes 25 cents. For sale by

S. H. Buehler & S. S. Forney, Gettysburg, Wm. Johnston, Fairfield, J. M. Millan, South Mountain.

July 17.

IMPROVEMENT IN WATER WHEELS.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the owners of Mills and other Machinery, that he has made an important improvement in the construction of Water wheels, which will be found far superior to any Water wheels now in use—for the following reasons:

1st. They will do the same work with one-third less water than any under-ho or re action wheel. 2d. They are much more simple and less expensive to build. 3d. They are much more durable, being cast-iron wheels. And, 4th, they are never obstructed by ice, nor impeded by back water. I speak with confidence concerning these Wheels. I have two of them in operation in my Mill, which have run about fifteen months, and during which time they have performed admirably well, and fully sustain the recommendation here given them. These wheels run horizontally under water, and will answer to any fall from 3 feet to 15 feet; and will answer for Saw mills, or any other machinery requiring water power, and can be applied to gears or straps. I prefer the latter. I have three pairs of stones in my Mill, all running by straps—I have not a cog-wheel in the Mill. We find the straps to answer well, if properly constructed; they are infinitely cheaper, and they render the whole plan so very simple, that in fact there seems to be nothing to wear out or rot. The millwright work to one of these wheels, and all necessary gearing to run one pair of stones, can be made, and the cast wheel furnished and put up, for about fifty or fifty-five dollars, boarding found, and which in fact will answer to run two pair of stones alternately. Think of this! all that are concerned. A cast water-wheel that may last for ages, and all the gearing necessary, for about \$50! The cast water-wheels used in the Western country cost \$100 at the furnace, and are not half so good an article. All water wheels that are put up under my direction, will be warranted to perform as I say: if they do not, I will have them taken out and make no charge for the work. I have now had a fair trial of them through all seasons, and am fully satisfied that the wheels will answer in every particular.

Having obtained a Patent Right for the above improvement, I am now prepared to sell the right and privilege of using this plan of Water-wheels to all who may be disposed to buy it.

I am desirous of appointing Agents in different sections of the country, to build wheels on the above plan, and to sell the right of using them. All letters addressed to me in Adams county, Penn., Heidersburg Post-office, post paid, will be punctually attended to.

SAMUEL DIERL.
March 13.



Cure for Worms.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge has been in use over 15 years, and is now considered the only safe and efficient remedy for expelling worms from the system. In this city its success has been astonishing; scarcely an instance in which there has been a failure, since when worms was the cause. I can refer to a gentleman of the highest respectability, who had expended one hundred and fifty dollars in medical fees for a daughter, without any apparent benefit. He was induced to use this medicine, and he tells me he was actually alarmed at the quantity of worms voided; after using two bottles, she was enabled to go to school, and is now enjoying good health.

Be cautious of a spurious Vermifuge, put up the same style as Fahnestock's, which is attempted to be sold as his. Price 25 cents. C. C. BRISTOL, Buffalo.

From the Pastor of the German Lutheran Church in Buffalo, and others:

RECAPTUL, Jan. 16, 1843.
We certify that we have used Fahnestock's Vermifuge in our families, and in every instance it has had the effect of bringing away worms. We consider it a very valuable preparation, and recommend it with every confidence to our friends.

FRANCIS H. GUENTHER, Pastor of the German Lutheran Church, J. DINGENS, 332 Main Street.

J. WATKINSON.
Numerous certificates of the efficacy of the Vermifuge from all parts of the country can be seen and the genuine article procured at the Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

Cough Lozenges.

THESE Lozenges are a judicious combination of our most valuable expectorant, diaphoretic, demulcent, anodyne and laxative remedies, which have long been in daily use, by our best physicians, in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. but which have generally been given in the form of powders, syrups or tinctures.

They are not offered to the public as a new discovery, but as an old and well established remedy in a more convenient and pleasant form. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by B. A. Fahnestock & Co. Pittsburg, and for sale by

S. H. BUEHLER.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S Liquid Opodeldoc.

None of those diseases for which the common Opodeldoc is usually applied, this is recommended as an incomparably superior preparation. Its fluid form renders it a convenient application to many parts of the body where the solid Opodeldoc could not be used with the same facility. It is also much more penetrating, and its action more immediate.

For sale by S. H. BUEHLER.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Treasurer of the Common Schools, for the Borough of Gettysburg, for School year 1843, which commenced June 1st, 1842.

DR.
To outstanding Tax in hands of John Slentz, for School year 1840, \$137 49
Do. in hands of Jacob Heck, for School year 1841, 509 02
Do. in hands of Daniel Culp, for School year 1842, 495 31
To Tax assessed, in hands of John Jenkins for School year 1843, 1500 43
State appropriation for School year 1843, 390 00
Interest received on Duplicate for 1841, 27 50

CR.
By balance due Treasurer June 1, 1842, 2 95

Cash paid Wm. Clark, for Teaching, 480 00
John P. Blain, for Teaching, 260 00
Wm. Witherow, do, 36 00
Miss M. Scanlin, do, 216 00
Miss A. McCurdy, do, 144 00
Mrs. E. Keech, do, 162 00
Mrs. M. Witherow, do, 128 00
M. C. Clarkson, for Rent, 60 00
Female Seminary for Rent per R. G. Harper, 60 00
Samuel H. Buehler, do, 30 00
Geo. W. McClellan, do, 30 00
Mrs. E. Keech, do, 8 00
Fuel for Schools, 170 00
G. W. Bowen, for printing, 5 00
R. G. Harper, do, 5 25
C. W. Hoffman, for 1 Stove, 15 00
Miscellaneous articles, 75 80
Releases on Duplicate for 1841, 40 08
Per centage for collecting do, 78 21
Releases on Duplicate for 1842, 36 62
Per centage for collecting do, 78 93
Releases on Duplicate for 1843, 33 58
Collector's fees do, 73 64

Outstanding Tax in hands of John Slentz for 1840, 137 49
Do. do. Daniel Culp for 1842, 19 44
Do. do. John Jenkins for 1843, 163 21
Balance in hands of Treasurer, 514 72

\$3,065 75

WE certify that the above account of R. G. MC CREARY, Esq. Treasurer, has been examined and found correct.

D. M. SMYSER, Pres't.
Attest—J. M. STEVENSON, Sec'y.
July 10.

DR. MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills & Phoenix Bitters.

EVERY body who has been afflicted with any of the numerous diseases that are offered to the public. Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters are daily and hourly sustaining the sound reputation which they have honestly and unostentatiously acquired. No person ever yet took them, even for a short period, without being so perfectly satisfied with their effects upon himself, as to recommend them to others.

The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous, and bilious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid.

The retail price of the Life Pills is 25 cents per box, or in larger boxes at 50 cents and \$1. The Phoenix Bitters are sold in bottles at \$1 and \$2 each.

The above valuable medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER, in this place.

April 10.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S Anti-Bilious Pills.

THIS Cathartic compound combines smallness of bulk with efficiency, and comparative mildness of purgative action, and having a peculiar tendency to the biliary organs, is extremely valuable in this country, in which bilious fevers and other complaints attended with congestion of the liver so much abound. They have now been in use 16 years, and experience has proved them to be a valuable and efficient remedy, in all complaints in which a cathartic is indicated. They are especially adapted for a family Cathartic, and for this purpose are not surpassed by any other pill in use. Price 25 cents for a box containing 30 Pills.

For Sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

GENUINE, ORIGINAL Nerve and Bone Liniment.

THE use of this penetrating fluid has been attended with unparalleled success in all the disorders of the Nervous system, which require an external application, such as, colic, chafes or galls, cuts, sprains, film in the eye, scratches, cracked heels, strains of the shoulders, stiff, hough, knee, whiplash, &c. &c. and of the paresthesia and colic joints, &c. &c. The Nerve and Bone Liniment was at first only intended for the Disorders of the Nervous system, but its superior efficacy in the cure of their disorders has occasioned its use for some of the ills humanity is heir to; such as, burns, scalds, weakness or stiffness of the joints, swellings of the Glands of the throat, inflammatory rheumatism, &c.

For sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

June 5.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificates. How great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable. The proprietors here avail themselves of the opportunity of saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the means of relieving such an amount of suffering:

MASONS. GENT.—Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for your treatment to me, a stranger suffering under one of the most loathsome diseases that nature is capable of bearing. The disease with which I was afflicted commenced with inflammation of the eyes, in the year 1835, which caused almost total blindness. For this I was treated and finally relieved, but the remedies were such as to cause the development of a scrofulous affection on my left arm near the elbow.

The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my finger, and for two years my sufferings were beyond description. I tried various remedies and consulted different physicians in New York, and amongst them the late Dr. Bush, who told me the disease of the arm was caused by the large quantity of mercury taken to cure the inflammation of my eyes.

My sufferings continued, the arm enlarged, tumors formed in different places, and in a few months discharged, making ten running ulcers at one time, some above and some below the elbow, and the discharge was so offensive that no person could bear to be in the room where I was. I then applied to another distinguished Physician who told me amputation of the arm was the only thing that could save my life, as it was impossible to cure so deadly a disease; but as I was unwilling to consent to it he recommended me to use Swain's Panacea freely, which I did without deriving but little benefit. For three years I was unable to raise my hand to my head or comb my hair, and the scrofula now made its appearance on my head, destroying the bone in different places, causing extensive ulcerations, and I feared it might reach and destroy the brain—the head swelled very much, accompanied with violent pain, numerous external remedies were recommended, but they did no good. About a year since I was taken severely ill with a swelling of the body from head to foot, so that I was entirely helpless; the Doctor advised me to go to the hospital, for he did not understand my case; for the last few months I had been afflicted with a severe pain on both sides, at times so hard I could scarcely get my breath. A hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable. Such, gentlemen, had been my situation for seven years of my life when I commenced the use of your Sarsaparilla, but as my case was considered hopeless, and the near prospect of a speedy dissolution seemed inevitable, I felt but little encouragement to persevere. The persuasion of friends induced me to try your medicine, which in a few days produced a great change in my system generally, by causing an appetite, relieving the pains, and giving me strength; as success inspired confidence, I was encouraged to persevere, my pains grew easier, my strength returned, food relished, the ulcers healed, new flesh formed, and I once more felt within me that I might get well. I have now used the Sarsaparilla about two months, and am like a different being. The arm that was to be amputated has entirely healed, a thing that seemed impossible. I can scarcely believe the evidence of my own eyes, but such is the fact; and it is now as useful as at any period of my life, and my general health is better than it has been for years past.

Health! what magic in the word! how many thousands have sought it in foreign lands and sunny climes, and have sought it in vain! Yet it came to me when I had been given up to die, and as I feel the pulsations of health coursing through my veins, my whole heart and soul go forth in fervent gratitude to the Author of all our mercies, that he has been graciously pleased to bless the means made use of. Truly have you proved yourself the good Samaritan to the afflicted, for next to my Creator my life is indebted to you (or rather) the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. The value of such a medicine is countless beyond price, money cannot pay for it. I have been raised from death, I may say, for my friends and myself thought it impossible I should recover. And now, gentlemen, suffer me to add another proof, certified to by my friends and guardians, as a just acknowledgment of the virtues of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. That the afflicted may also use it, and enjoy the benefits it alone can confer, is the heartfelt, fervent wish of their and your friend,

MARTHA CONLIN.

I know Martha Conlin, and believe what she states in this document to be perfectly true.

VICAR GENERAL OF NEW-YORK, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

Given at New York, this 14th day of December, 1842.

I know Martha Conlin, and have known of her suffering illness.

JOHN DUBOIS, Bishop of New York.

I place full confidence in the statement made by Martha Conlin, having known her for the last twenty years. I will cheerfully give any particulars in relation to her case to those who may wish further information.

Sr. ELIZABETH, Superior of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince street, New York. Dec. 14, 1842.

I have confidence in the representations made by Martha Conlin, and have full knowledge of her case. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Alderman 10th Ward of the city of N. York. Dec. 14, 1842.

Martha Conlin has lived in my family the last 13 years, and I hereby certify that the foregoing statement made by herself is correct.

Mrs. MARY B. JOYD, No. 604 Broad st. Newark, N. J.

Sand's Sarsaparilla will also remove and permanently cure diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and deranged condition of the general system, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil in its various forms; Rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous eruptions, blotches, pimples, or pustules on the face, chronic sore eyes, ringworm or tetter, scald head, enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, stubborn ulcers, syphilitic symptoms, diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, febrile derangements and other similar complaints.

Prepared and sold by A. B. Sands & Co., Druggists and Chemists, Granite buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers st. New York, and for sale by Druggists throughout the U. S. Price \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, agent by special appointment for the proprietor, for Gettysburg and vicinity.

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